

A
DESCRIPTION
OF
BANDAGES
AND
DRESSINGS,

According to the most Commo-
dious Ways now used in *France*.

Written in *French* by

M. Le Clerc, Physician in Ordinary to
the *French* King, and Author of the
Compleat Surgeon.

Translated into *English*, with Forty
Eight Copper Plates representing
the Figures of the several Parts of
each Dressing.

L O N D O N :

Printed for W. Freeman, J. Walthoe, T. Newbo-
rough, J. Nicholson and R. Parker. .701.

DESCRIPTION

BANDAGES



DRESSING

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THE PREFACE.

THE Article of Bandages and Dressings make up one necessary and considerable part of the Institutions of Surgery.

The Business of this Art is by the Help of Proper Operations to remedy some Defect incident to Human Bodies. We must not think the Use of Instruments alone can do this, without a due Care be taken after. This Application of fit and proper Things it is which we call Dressing. The whole Order and Method of which our Author has endeavour'd to teach in this little Volume.

Bandages in some Cases are the Chief, in some the sole Cure: In

P R E F A C E.

some they serve only to certain Remedies: In others they are Remedies themselves. The full Description of all there, is a Spacious Field. They are varied according to the different Conditions of the Part and Malady, and there is large Scope for Invention. This Task has been undertaken by *Galen*, and after him by *V. Vidius*, and others who have handled it with great Acuracy. Their Discourses on this Subject are indeed exquisite, but by no means proper to be put into the Hands of young Students, or others who have not leisure to consider the great numbers described by them. Besides, many of these are unnecessary, others Complicate, and therefore less fit for general Use, the most simple being ever to be preferred. It seems therefore in some manner needful, that a small Treatise should be compiled, which might contain the best and most useful, laying aside the rest; and this in my Opinion *M. Le Clerc* has done with no small Profit to

P R E F A C E.

(especially younger) Surgeons. Here the Reader will find a compleat Set of the most Ready and Convenient Bandages and other Dressings according to the ways now used in the Hospitals of *France*. These in the Main are the same made by our English Surgeons, and where they differ, the Reader is at his Liberty to chuse the most commodious, and agreeable to the Ends for which they are designed.

This small Book is the more valuable, because it is the only Piece I have met with, which expressly treats of this Subject.

There are many Volumes of Chirurgical Operations, Treatises of Tumours, Wounds, and Ulcers, of diverse Operations, Medicines, &c. However most certain it is, all the best is fruitless without a fit Dressing concur to effect the Cure. Besides, from the management of this part, the Vulgar, who judge of Men by their outside, form a Good or Ill Opinion of an Artist: If he make his Dressings

P R E F A C E.

dexterously, they are pleased and commend him: On the contrary, if he do any thing amiss here, they are incensed, blame his Want of Skill and Practice; and thus often Ingenious Men lose Reputation for a Trifling Fault.

I shall only mention one Advantage of this Treatise, that it is small and portable, and therefore fit for Learners, for whose Use chiefly this Manual was composed, who may carry it in their Pocket, and make it their Familiar Companion. But I fear to tire the Reader with a Tedious Preamble, and therefore shall detain him no longer from Perusing what is contained in it



T H E

THE CONTENTS.

G eneral Directions for Dressing. Preface. fol.	1
The Dressings after Trepanning.	Page 1
Dressings for the Fistula Lachrymalis.	7
The Dressings for the Cataract.	10
The Dressings for all the lesser Operations on the Eyes.	ibid.
The Dressing for the Operation of the Polypus.	11
The Dressing for a Complicate Fracture of the Nose.	12
Dressings for the Operation of the Hare Lip.	14.
Of Dressings where Children are Tongue-tied.	16
Of Dressings for the Uvula.	ibid
Of the Dressings for a Fracture of the Jaw on one side	17
The Dressing for a Fracture of the Jaw on both sides.	19
The Dressings for a Luxation of the Jaw.	20
The Dressings for a Fracture of the Clavicle.	21
The Dressings for a Dislocation of the Shoulder-bone.	24
The Dressings for a Fracture of the Scapula.	25
The Dressings for a Fracture of the Shoulder-bone.	26
	The

The Contents.

<i>The Dressing for an Aneurism in the Arm.</i>	29
<i>The Dressings for Bleeding.</i>	32
<i>The Dressing for an Issue.</i>	35
<i>The Dressing for a Dislocation of the Elbow.</i>	37
<i>The Dressing for a Fracture of the Cubit, whether one or both Bones be broken.</i>	38
<i>The first Dressing for the Amputation of the Arm and Cubit.</i>	39
<i>The Dressing for an Amputation of the Arm.</i>	44
<i>The Dressings for the Sticking of the Tendon.</i>	ibid.
<i>The Dressing for a Dislocation of the Wrist.</i>	46
<i>The Dressing for a Fracture in the Bones of the Wrist.</i>	47
<i>The Dressing for a Fracture of the Metacarpus.</i>	48
<i>The Dressing for a Whitlow.</i>	49
<i>The Dressing for a Dislocation of the first Set of Bones of the Fingers, from the Metacarpus.</i>	50
<i>The Dressing for Bleeding in the Vein Salvatella.</i>	51
<i>The Dressing for a Fracture of the Fingers.</i>	ibid.
<i>The Dressing for Bronchotomy.</i>	52
<i>The Dressing for Bleeding in the Jugulars.</i>	54
<i>The Dressing for an Amputation or Cancer in the Breast.</i>	55
<i>The Dressing for a Fracture of the Sternum.</i>	57
<i>The Dressing for a Fracture of the Ribs.</i>	ibid.
<i>The Dressing when the Spinal Processes of the Vertebrae are fractured.</i>	58
<i>The Dressing for the Empyema.</i>	59

The Contents.

The Dressing for a Dislocation of the Vertebrae	61
The Dressing for the Paracentesis.	ibid.
Dressings which may serve for all Accidents on the Throat.	62
The Dressing for a Fistula in Ano.	63
The Dressings for a Perfect and Imperfect Hernia, or Rupture.	65
Several different kinds of Trusses for Ruptures.	67
Uterine Pessaries to put up the Neck of the Womb.	68
The Dressing for Castration.	70
The Dressings for Cutting or Extracting the Stone out of the Bladder.	71
The Dressing for a Dislocation of the Thigh.	73
The Dressing for a Fracture of the Thigh.	74
The Dressing for the Rotula broken transversely.	78
The Dressing for a Dislocation of the Knee.	80
The Dressing for a Dislocation of the Rotula.	81
The Dressing for a Complicate Fracture of the Leg.	ibid.
The Dressing for a simple Fracture of the Leg.	86
The first Dressing in an Amputation of the Leg.	90
The second Dressing for an Amputation of the Leg.	95
The Manner of making a Bed for a Woman who lies In.	99
The Dressing which the Midwives of Paris use after Deliveries.	100
The	The

The Contents.

- The Dressing for a New-born Child.* 102
Of Irregular Dressings. 103
A Dressing for an Ulcer behind the Ear. 104
A Dressing for the Stump of a Finger which is taken off. 105
The Dressing for a Wound or Ulcer on the Buttock. 106
The Dressing for an Extraction of the Stone, when it is in the Yard. 107
A Dressing for a Wound in the Head where the Bone is bare, the Teguments separated from it, and there is a great Putrefaction. 108
A Dressing for a large Ulcer wherever it be, as the Thigh, one part of which is red, the other fungous, and overrun with superfluous Flesh, another Cavernous, another Sanious, another part Calous, which Accidents often happen to the same Wound. 109
The Dressings for Bleeding in the Foot. 110



P R

P R E F A C E.

General Directions for Dressing.

THOSE who intend to treat orderly of any Art or Science, must begin with the most General Matters, that they may not be obliged to repeat the same things too often.

Nothing can give a Patient more Satisfaction, than to see his Dressings neatly made: this makes him think he has the good Fortune to fall into the Hands of a skilful Art, and has nothing more to desire. On the contrary, if the Dressings be slovenly, besides the dangerous Accidents which follow, the Patient is disturbed, vexes and frets; and these Passions are the Cause of a great many other Symptoms.

The Cure is a Matter, which none can judge of, but one of the same Profession; a few People are able to discern the Faults committed in it; but all the World, by casting their Eyes on the Dressings, judge whether they are well or ill made. Thus does the Reputation of a Skilful Person often depend on

a Trifle ; and it is this which is more necessary for the most part than real Merit.

When a young Student in Surgery casts his Eyes on the numerous Bandages described by *Galen* in his Book *de Fasciis*, he presently despairs to learn them ; and there is no Country Surgeon who dares so much as think of it, and this is the Cause why so necessary a part of this Art is often neglected.

To remedy this Evil, I have composed this Manual, which I hope will be acceptable to young Men ; for whose Use it is chiefly designed.

I have laid down all the convenient Dressings which are of use in Chirurgical Operations from the Head to the Foot ; and because they are very embarrassing, I have separated all the small Pieces, and put Numbers to each of them, shewing the Order in which they are to be applied.

The young Surgeon by this means may always have the most useful before his Eyes ; and by one View see how each part of them follows the other, and may cut them out in great haste every Plate, according to the Pattern there given, in little ; that so he may have them ready when he shall be called to take charge of a Patient.

I have brought all Bandages to so small a Number, that no Person hereafter can reasonably excuse himself, or despair of learning them.

I have reduced all those of the Head to two, viz. the *Folded Handkerchief* and the *Sling with four Tails* ; so easie to apply, that any one may

to it; all those of the *Thorax*, to the Napkin;
and all those of the *Limbs*, to several Con-
volutions of a Roller, which I call *Rounds* and
Edgings.

Besides these, there are several Compound Ban-
dages, but so easie to apply, no one can want In-
structions for the use of them.

Bandages are these applied; and Fillets and
Rollers are Pieces of Linnen Cloth, very narrow
regard of their Length, which serve to bind
Remedies on the Part to which they are ap-
plied.

The Compound ones are such to which other
pieces are sticht.

The Circular or Round Bandage is when a Part
is so rolled, that the Turns above do exactly co-
ver those beneath.

A Bandage is said to be *with Edgings* when the
Roller is carried up or down obliquely, and the
last Turns are not cover'd by the next: But
more or less of the Turns, beneath may be
seen.

A Bandage is said to be creeping, when a
Roller is so brought round a Part, that the Turns
do not touch one another; but there is a Space
between each of them. This is used when
the Surgeon would avoid Streightning the Part,
in great Inflammations, when only some slight
binding is requir'd to keep Remedies on.

There are some Cases in which Bandages
are Remedies of themselves; and there are o-
thers where they serve only to keep on other Ap-
plications.

The latter are term'd contentive: Of the for-
mer sort, are rolling a Dislocated or Fractured
Part;

Part; for tho' Remedies be applied, this is only by Accident, as Oxicate is to prevent Fluxion or the like.

When a part is to be rolled, take care to end with a round or two about it, and always turn back the End of the Roller; for besides that the Bandage is nearer, it is more secure, since the Roller may break thro' the Threads at ore end, (which is of great consequence, especially in Fractures,) for it is the Roller which keeps on the other Dressings.

Rollers ought to be made of very strong Cloth, for fear they should break, and yet they must not be too new, or stiff. They must not have any Lifts, for these do not stretch, and being firmer than the middle of the Roller, they strengthen the sides, and the other part gives way, which is of very great consequence, especially in Fractures, for the middle of the Roller being slack, and not supporting the two ends of the fractured Bone, they recede from each other, and then the Patient must be lame, or have his Limb distorted.

In all Fractures and Luxations, the Rolling ought to be streight, to keep the Bones in the situation, when they are reduced, and yet not so as to hinder the Circulation, for then the Part will be defrauded of its Nourishment, and there will be danger of a Mortification.

It may be concluded the Bandage of any Limb is too streight, when the Veins beyond are exceedingly swoln, and in this Case the Dressings must be taken off and made anew.

When

When there is only a small Rising of the contiguous Parts, and the Vessels are very little, or not at all tumified, the Bandage may be judged to be in a very good condition,

If after the Bandage there be no rising of the neighbouring part, and the Patient complains of nothing, and is very easy, the Dressing is too slack and must be taken off, for however the Patient ought not to suffer much pain when the Part is bound up, yet he ought to feel some, and not be altogether at his ease.

If the Patient feel too much Itching under Dressings, they must be taken off, and the Part bathed with *Oxycrate*, to allay this troublesome Symptom. However the Surgeon ought not to heed the first Complaints, but must wait to see if he persists, and only wet Dressings with a little *Oxycrate* to appease the Itchings without taking them off, if it may be.

A Roller is said to have but one Ball or Head, when it is rolled up at one end only, and two when it is rolled up at both.

Whilst you are using it, the Roller must be as little unrolled as may be, because if much be undone, you cannot be Master of it, which is very troublesome, and it cannot be straitened so much as is necessary.

When you make use of a Roller with two Heads, and would pass one end of it over the other to make Rounds on the Part, you must roll a great deal, that so fetching it a great way, one end may go over the other wholly, and by this means the place where

the two ends of the Roller pass over one another cannot be discerned, and the Rounds will be very neat.

In the rolling a Part, which is of an unequal Thickness, as the Leg for Instance, which is bigger about the Calf than in the Small, there is a sort of Pocket, formed in bringing every round of the Roller. To avoid this, make Reflexion, where this would happen. That is, lay your Finger on the Roller where you would bring it back, then turning your Hand by a Pronation of it make a Pleat, and this is called a Reflexion, and is to be done once in every Turn while the part continues to lessen unless you shall rather chuse to guard the Part with circular Compresses graduated.

When you begin a Bandage, you must always take care to make it steady by two Rounds about the Part, and then make your Edgings.

When you make a Bandage with a Roller with two Balls or Heads, apply the Middle, and let the two Heads be on the upper side of the Roller.

When you roll a Fractured Part, you must never leave it, that is to say, you must keep it with one Hand, whilst you bring the Roller round with the other, and when you shift the Ball from one Hand to another, you must have the other Hand on the Part, and do this alternately, for fear lest the Bones should slip out of their place if they were not supported.

When you apply Dressings on a hairy Part you must not forget to shave it, otherwise

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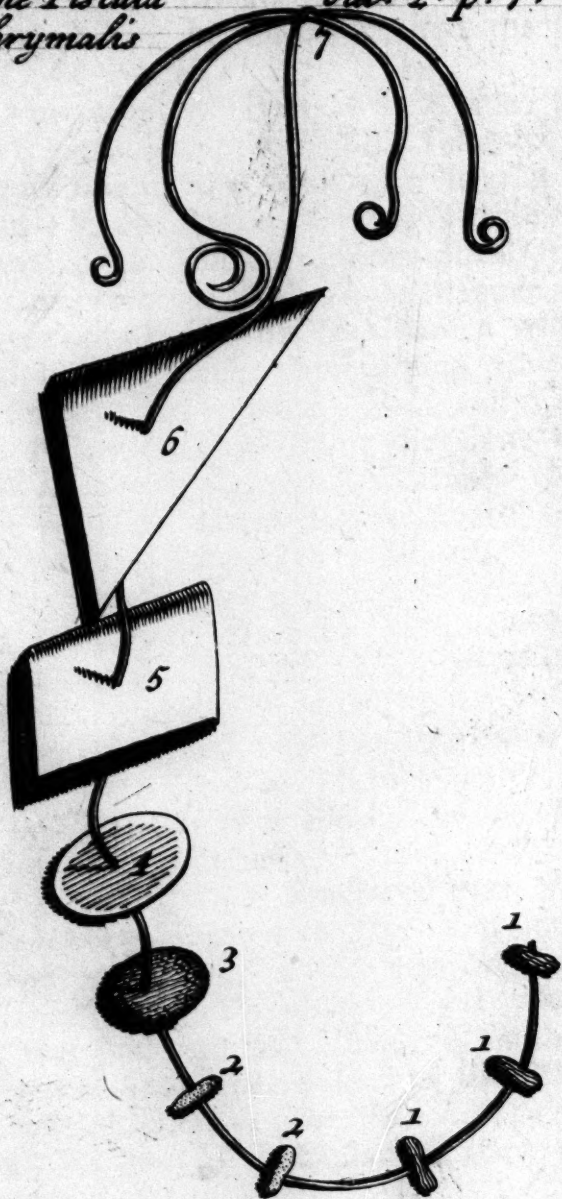
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*For the Fistula
Lachrymalis*

Tab. 2. p. 7.



the Head. This is made of four Pieces cut triangular-wise, and stitched together, because there are none large enough to be found readily made in the Shops. Number 10 in the Tables shews you the manner of cutting the four Pieces.

Observe that low and moist Places are excellent for Distempers of the Head, and dangerous for those of the Legs; and therefore when you have the Charge of Patients of Quality, cause them to be conveyed to some such convenient place, since too airy ones discompose them.

Dressings for the Fistula Lachrymalis.

The *Fistula Lachrymalis* is an Abscess formed by a sharp saline Humour in the greater Angle of the Eye, in which an Incision is made to discharge the Pus, to consume the Callosities, and perforate or remove the Lachrymal Bone, that so the Tears may have a free passage into the Nose as before.

The Dressing is as follows. See Tab. 2.

1. Small Dossils of dry Lint, with which the Wound is filled to dry up the Blood and Pus, for afterwards the Dossils must be armed with some Digestives to procure Suppuration.

2. Small Tents or Pieces of Sponge prepared, which are put into the Wound to dilate it, and hasten the Exfoliation of the Lachrymal Bone, which most commonly comes away whole, by reason

reason it is very small and slender, and therefore it is not necessary to pierce it, for if it comes away entire, the Hole is larger than any Perforation could make it.

When the Bone is laid bare by dilating the Orifice with sponge Tents, you may introduce Remedies to remove the *Caries* if there be any, for which purpose Tincture of *Euphorbium* is excellent.

Observe to wait the removal of the *Caries*, before you attempt to raise new Flesh.

For the preparing these Tents for the dilating of Wounds, dip a bit of Sponge in white Wax melted, then put it in the Press where it must be left for some time to lessen its Bulk as much as may be. Cut small Bits of this Sponge thus prepared, and put them into such Wounds as you would dilate. These small bits of Sponge imbibing the Serofities, are extended and swell to their first Bulk, and so dilate the Wound.

3. A small oval Pledgit of Lint armed with a Digestive to be applied on the Dossils, this must be of such a Figure as will suit the Wound; and therefore the Oval is most commodious.

4. An Oval Emplaster to cover the Dressings.

5. A small square Compress.

6. A Linnen Handkerchief folded obliquely from Corner to Corner, or triangular-wise, with which the Contentive Bandage is made to keep

Bandages and Dressings.

9

on the Dressings: For the right applying it when it is thus folded, Take it in the middle with both your Hands, placing your two Thumbs on the folding; lay the middle on the Eye, letting the Fold touch the Nose; bring one end of the Cloth under the Ear, and the other over the top of the Head, and pin the two ends behind, passing one over the other, and taking care to compress the Eye.

7. A small Machine made of two Semicircles of Wire, fastned together in the middle: This is made use of instead of the Cloth above-mentioned, when you do not think fit to bind the Eye. This Machine is put on the Patient's Head, over a Cap; One of the ends of this Bandage passes behind the Head, the other end where the small Plate *A*. is turned spirally, is applied over the Dressing, on the *Fistula* to keep it on, instead of a Cloth; the two other ends pass over the Temples. The Iron, at the end of which, you see the Plate *A*. must be a little bent, that it may have some Springiness, and so the better Compress the Part. This Instrument is very convenient, because by this means the Patient has both his Eyes open: It costs nothing, and the Surgeon himself can make it in a quarter of an Hour, when there are no Work-men near,

Observe that sometimes after the Operation is over, and the Wound and Ulcer cured; it happens that the Tears still flow down the Cheeks, by reason of the Obstruction of the Lachrymal Channels. In this case you must remove the Obstacle, by purging with Hydragogues, and lay in the Eye a Compress dipt in Spirit of Wine
cam

A Description of the
camphorated, to which a little Rose-Water may
be added.

The Dressings for the Cataract.

The Cataract is an extraneous Body, formed
in the Aqueous Humour, which standing before
the Pupil, hinders the Light from entring.

The Operation or Couching is the piercing of
the Ball of the Eye with a Needle, and depre-
sing with its Point the Body which stands be-
fore the Pupil: After the Operation is finished,
the Part is dressed in the following manner.

Lay on the Eye a Compress of fine Linnen
Rags, dipt in some defensative to prevent Inflam-
mation; then bind up both the Eyes with a fine
Linnen Cloth folded Triangularly. Apply the
middle of the fold on the Nose and both Eyes
bring two ends of it over the Head, and let them
fall behind; bring the two other ends behind the
Head, and let them fall, cross over the ends
which are on the Head, bring back the two la-
teral ends before, and fasten them with Pins at
their Extremities.

Both Eyes must be bound, though only one be
hurt, because one Eye cannot stir, but the other
will move with it, and this is to be avoided.
This Dressing is so simple, that it does not de-
serve to be represented in a Figure.

*The Dressings for all the lesser Operations on the
Eyes.*

The way to let out the Pus under the Comea is
by a small Incision with a Lancet: The way

of extirpating the small Tumours arising on the Eye, is by a small slip knot, which may be streightned as occasion serves, The manner of extirpating the Tumour called the *Unguis*, which comes in the great Angle of the Eye, is by tying its Base; and strengthening it a little every Day. That to disengage the Eylids which are glew'd together, is by passing a crooked Needle, with a Thread under the Eylids to raise them, being careful not to hurt the Eye, whilst you separate the Adhesences with a Lancer: That of removing the Hairs which grow into the Eye, is by pulling them out with a *Forceps*. In these and the like petty Operations, all the Dressings required, is only a Compress dipt in some defensative, which is to be kept in by a Cloth folded Trianglewise, as was described before for the *Fistula Lacrymalis*. This Defensative is made with Plaintain-Water, Rose-Water, and the White of an Egg beaten together.

The Dressing for the Operation of the Polypus.

The *Polypus* is a fleshy Excrecence arising in the Nose, and torn out with a *Forceps*. After the Operation is over, let the Patient snuff up a little Wine: If a Flux of Blood follow, put up some Astringent Powders to stop it, and dry the Ulcer, and then make the following Dressing.

Put a Tent of Linnen Rags into the Nose, and let this be armed with some good Digestive, to suppurate the rest of the Tumour, or some Caustick Powders to eat away what remains; if it be Callous, and you judge that suppurating Medicines will not waste it. If you arm your Tent with

with Causticks, it must only be on that side which touches the Swelling, for if it touch the *Septum*, or Partition, it would corrode the Cartilage, and the Nostrils would be both in one, which would be a very great Deformity. For the better defending this; first put up a small longish Compress before the Tent, the Compress will be retained in its Position by that, and the latter may be kept up by a narrow Filler, fastned to the Patient's Cap.

The Dressing for a Complicate Fracture of the Nose

When the Bones of the Nose are broken, and there is likewise a Wound in the Flesh: This is called a Complicate Fracture.

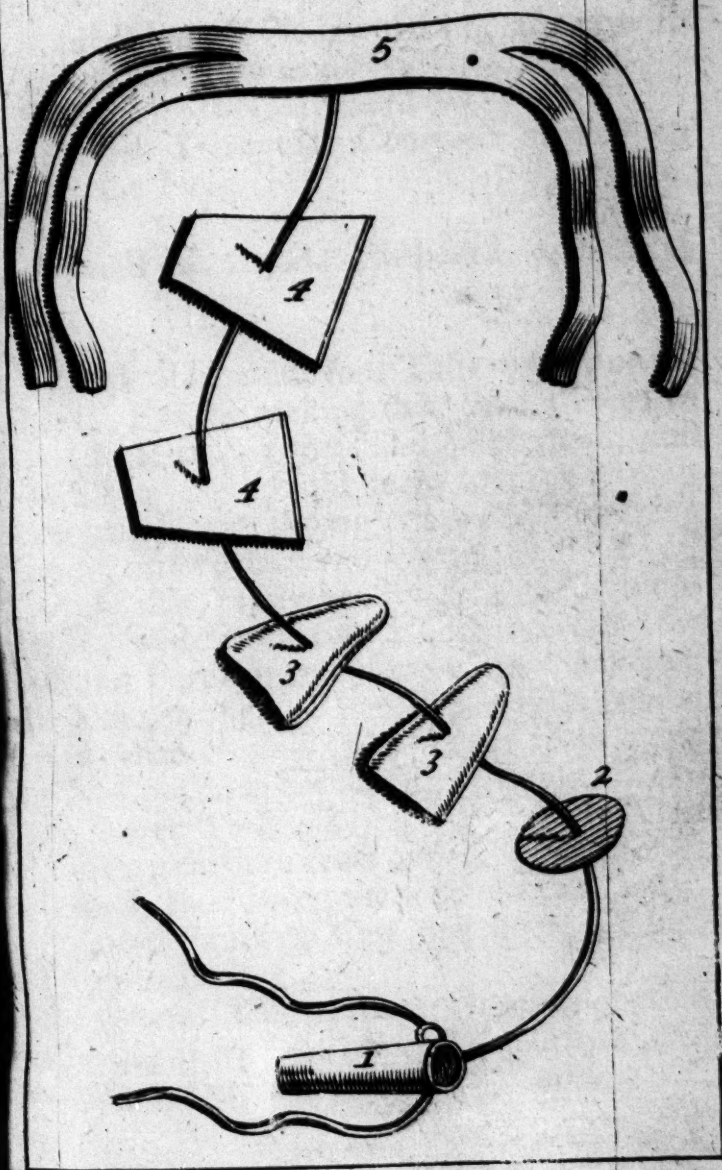
When the Bones are reduced, the following Dressing is to be used. See Tab. 3.

A small *Cannula*, or Leaden-Pipe, to be introduced into the Nose, to support the fractured Bones, after they are raised. This *Cannula* must be made flat at the end, which is put up the Nose, that so it may not hurt or break the spongy Bones: There is at the bottom of this, a little Ring, into which a Ribbon must be put; the end of which is to be fastned to the Patient's Cap, for fear, lest it should fall out. This Pipe being hollow, the Patient may breath through it.

The Surgeon may make this himself, thus: let him take a piece of Lead, and beat it flat and thin with a Hammer, and then bend it, and give it the shape which you see. Fig. 1.

Before he introduce this Pipe into the Nose let him dip it in Oyl of Turpentine, beat up with Spirit of Wine.

For a Fracture of the Nose Tab. 3. p. 12.





If the Fracture of the Nose be without any Wound, there is no need of any other Dressings besides this Pipe, but if the Fracture be with a Wound, it will farther require these which follow.

2. A small longish Pledgit of Lint, armed with some convenient Unguent.

3. A small Triangular Compress applied on both sides the Nose.

4. A small Triangular Pastboard, applied as before.

5. A small Sling with four Tails to keep on the dressings: For the making this, take a Piece of Linnen-Cloth, of an Inch and half broad, and half an Ell in length, fold it in half, and cut it along length-way through the middle, leaving the breadth of two Inches uncut in the midst.

To apply this, take the Sling by the two upper ends, with your two Hands between the Thumb and Fore-Finger; apply the uncut part to the Nose, bring the two upper ends behind the Head, then crossing them, bring them again before, and pin them at their Extremities: Take the two lower Tails, bring them behind the Head, making them to cross over the upper; cross them behind, then bring them before, and fasten them to the Patient's Cap one over another, where they end.

It is a general Rule in the Application of these Slings, to begin with the upper Tails first, and to make the lower cross over the upper ones.

Dressings for the Operation of the Hare Lip.

The Operation is the stitching of a cleft Lip.
The Dressing is as follows. See Tab. 4.

1. This Figure represents the twisting of Thread round a Needle, past through the thickness of the two Lips: For the right winding the Thread, you must first turn it three or four times round beneath the Needle, then cross the Thread over the Needle; then pass under it, then over it, then under it, continuing to do in this manner till the Lip be cover'd. If the Cleft be very large, suppose from the Nose to the bottom, you must pass two Needles, sometimes three into the Lip, and twist Threads round each of them, as before.

2. Small Compresses put under the ends of the Needles, to prevent them from pricking the Patient's Lip. It is likewise convenient to cut the ends of the Needles off.

3. A Longish Pledgit of Lint to be laid on the Wound, having first armed it with some good Balsam, or restringent Liquor, and then made an Embrocation of the Neighbouring Parts with Oyl of Roses.

4. The Figure of an Emplaster to be laid on the Pledgit, each branch of this Emplaster ascends up the sides of the Nostrils, and the lower Part is applied on the Pledgit.

5. A small longish Compress of Rags, consist

Lip. of three or four Leaves, to be put into the Mouth, between the upper Teeth and the Lip, being first dipt in some desiccative Liquor, to prevent the Lips from growing to the Gums, if it were necessary to separate them

6. The uniting Filler, called so, because it keeps on all the Dressings : This is made with a piece of Linnen Cloth, near an Inch broad, and an Ell in length, with a slit in the middle, of an inch and a half cut lengthways.

For the applying this, take the Filler in both hands, put it behind the Head, then bring the two ends forwards ; bring one of the ends thro' the slit made in the middle of the Filler, which is to be applied on the Lip, then bring back again the two ends on the hinder part of the Head, over the same turns of the Filler, bringing them again forwards, to repass over the Lip : Lastly, bring them back over the same turns, and pin their Extremities.

This Bandage may be laid aside, and the Sling with four Tails used instead of it ; the structure of which I have described above, in the Dressings for the Fracture of the Nose ; this is to be applied to the Hare Lip, in the following manner : Take the upper Tails in both Hands, between the Thumb and Fore-finger, apply the middle and undivided Part on the Lip, bring the upper ends behind and cross them, then bring them again forward, and pin the extremities to the patient's Cap. In the next Place, bring the two lower Tails behind the Head, crossing them, and passing them over the upper ones, then bring them forward, and pin them at the ends.

Observe not to take off the first Dressings, till three or four Days are past, and then unwind part of the Thread which is round the Needle, to see the Condition of the Wound; nor may you draw out the Needles till the Reunion be completed. If there are three Needles, you must begin to unwind the Thread of that in the middle, causing an Assistant to stand behind the Patient and press his Cheeks forward, for fear the Wound be tore open by stirring the Dressings.

For the first Days of the Cure, the Patient must only use Liquid Aliments, to avoid those Motions of the Lips, which are required for the chewing more solid ones

Of Dressings where Children are Tongue-tied.

Children are said to be Tongue-tied, when their Tongues are bound down to their Gums by a fine Membranous Ligament.

When this Ligament is cut, which hinders Children from speaking, and sucking too, when it is too large, there is no other Dressing required but to put under the Tongue a small Compress of Rags, dipt in some restraining Liquors to hinder the Wound from growing together, and stopping the Blood, if any of the Vessels be cut, which are considerable enough under the Tongue. A Solution of Alom, is proper enough for that Purpose: When the Wound does not Bleed, it is sufficient, that the Nurse from time to time pass her Finger under the Child's Tongue.

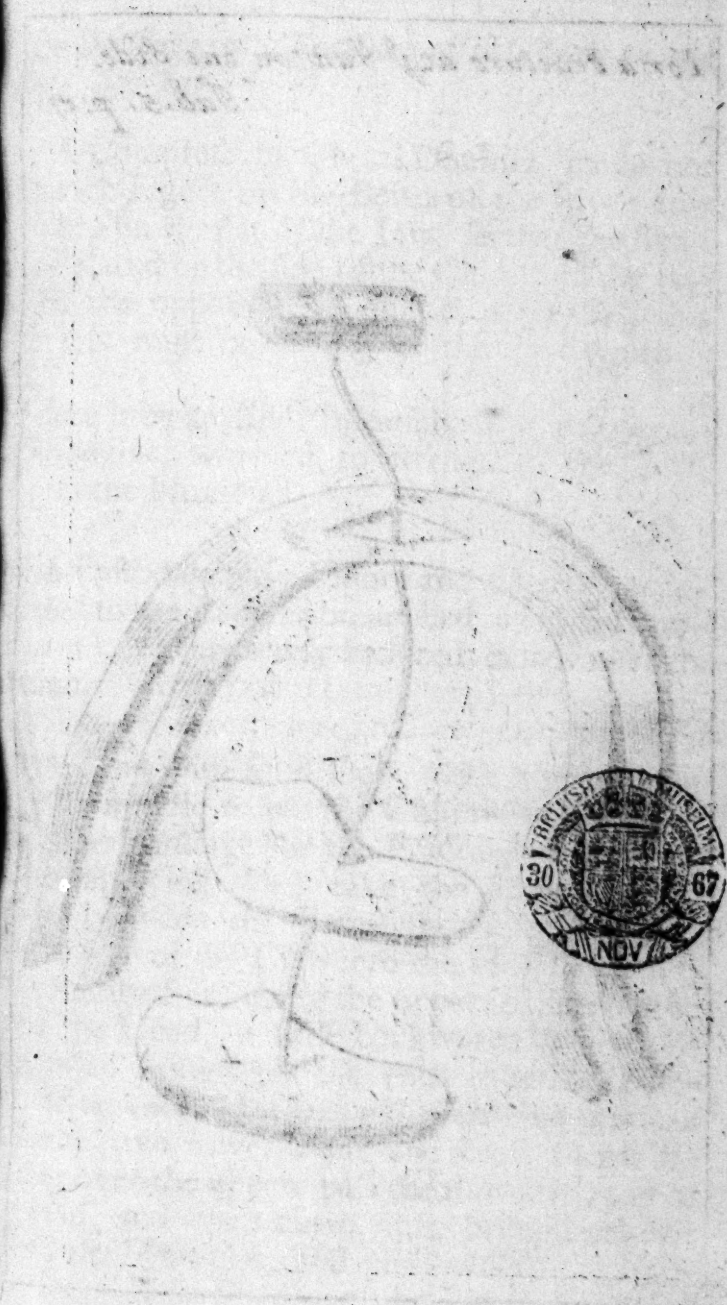
Of Dressings for the Uvula.

The Artist can make use of nothing but Gargarisms here,

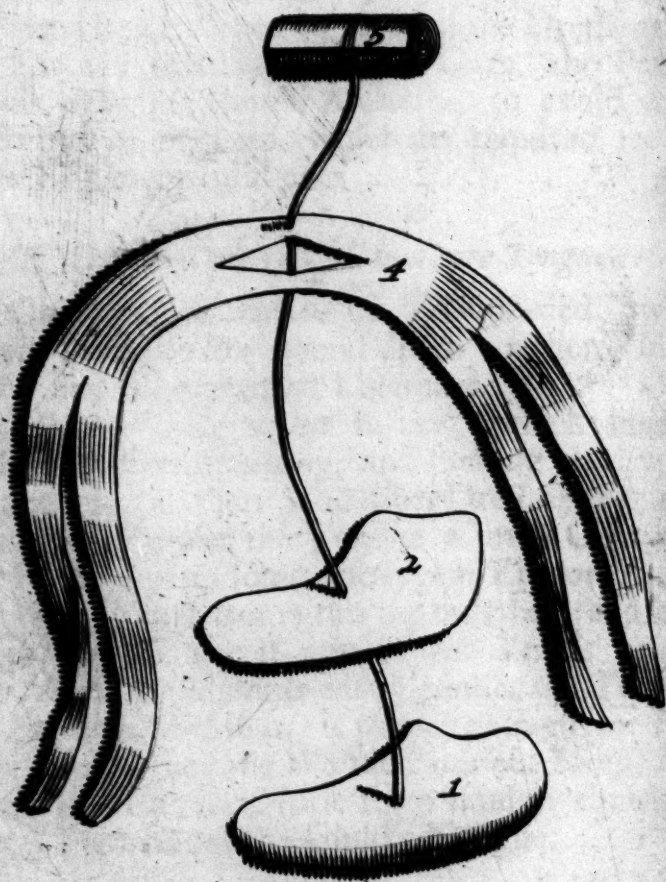
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For a Fracture at y^e Jaw on one Side
Tab. 5. p. 17.



Of the Dressings for a Fracture of the Jaw, on one side. See Tab. 5.

1. A Compress in several Doubles, made not unlike the Figure of the Bones of the Jaw ; this is applied on the flat of the Jaw, so that the small end be placed on the side of the Chin, and the larger on the opposite side on the *Apophyses* ; this Compress must be as big as the Jaw which is hurt.

Before it be applied, it must be dipt in *Oxycrate* or Red-wine, warmed to strengthen the Part, and prevent Fluxion.

2. A Pastboard of a Figure and Bigness, accommodated to the Jaw, to be applied over the Compress, to keep the newly reduced Bones in their situation.

3. A Sling with four Tails, with a great long slit in the middle to put the Chin in, with which is made the Bandage for the Fracture of the Jaw. For the applying this, take the Sling in both Hands, between the Fore-finger and Thumb ; pass the end of the Chin into the Hole, which is in the midst of it, bring the upper Tails over the top of the Head, a little backwards, and cross them, then bring back the ends over the Temples, or on each side, and pin their Extremities : Take the two lower Tails and cross them, ascending over the upper, pass them over the top of the Head, and cross them, then bring back the ends to the Temples, and pin them to the Patient's Cap. This Sling must be large enough to

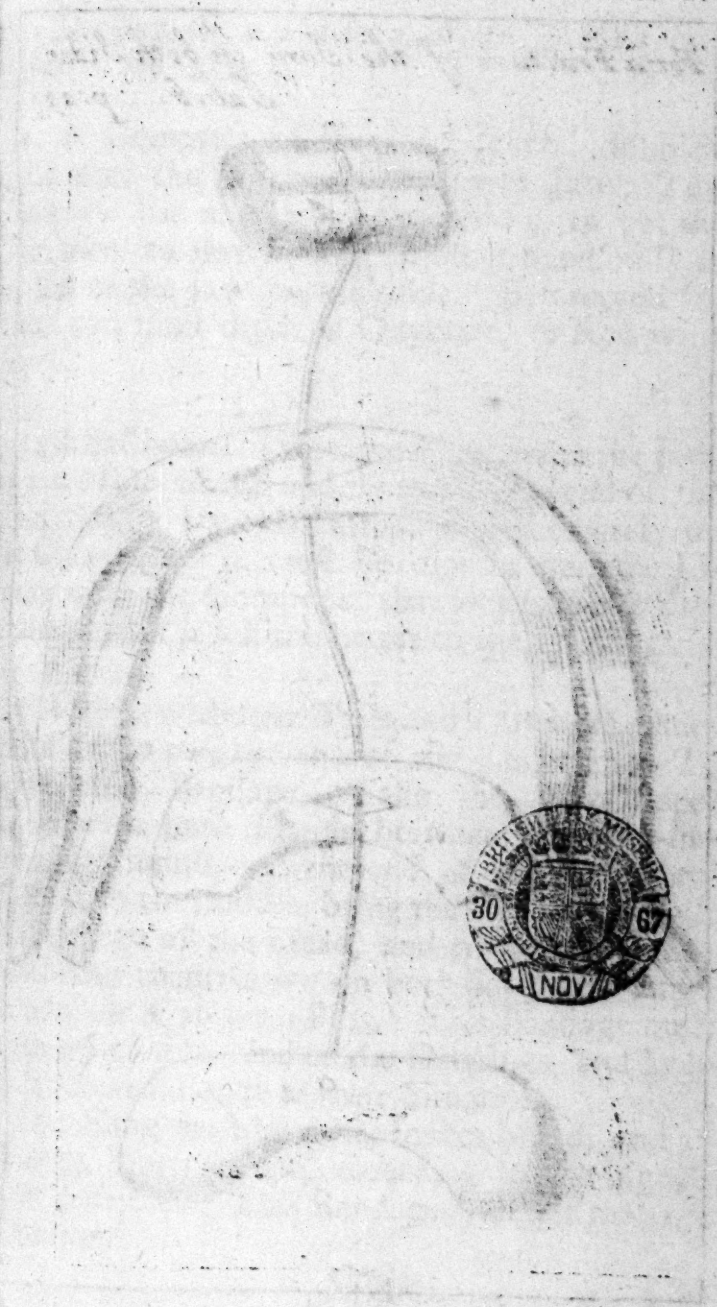
cover the Chin, and the whole Jaw ; it ought to be about an Ell long for large Men.

This Bandage is free from Trouble, and is more convenient than the *Capiftra*, which the Ancients used ; however, if any one desires to know the way of making those, he may proceed thus Take,

4. A Roller of three Ells in length, and an Inch and a half broad, rolled up at one end, make two turns with the end of your Roller round the Patient's Head, passing over the middle of the Forehead, and so round : These two turns must be precisely one over the other ; then bring down the Roller under the Chin, pass over the Fracture, then ascend, passing near the corner of the Eye, come over the Head, and descend on the other side, over the first turn of the Roller without leaving any edging ; then pass under the Chin, to make an edging on the Fracture ; reascend, bringing the Roller over the first turn, then descend on the other side, without making an edging ; but observe when ever you come there, to make an edging on the Fracture, still advancing towards the Ear : When you have made several turns over the Fracture, bring the Roller over the Chin, to strengthen all the turns which are made over the Fracture ; in the last place, reascend again behind the Head, and finish all by a Round about the Head, and pin the end of the Roller to the Cap : This Bandage may be made with a double-headed Roller, but a single-headed one is ever to be preferred in such Cases as will admit of it, being more commodious and less embarrassing.

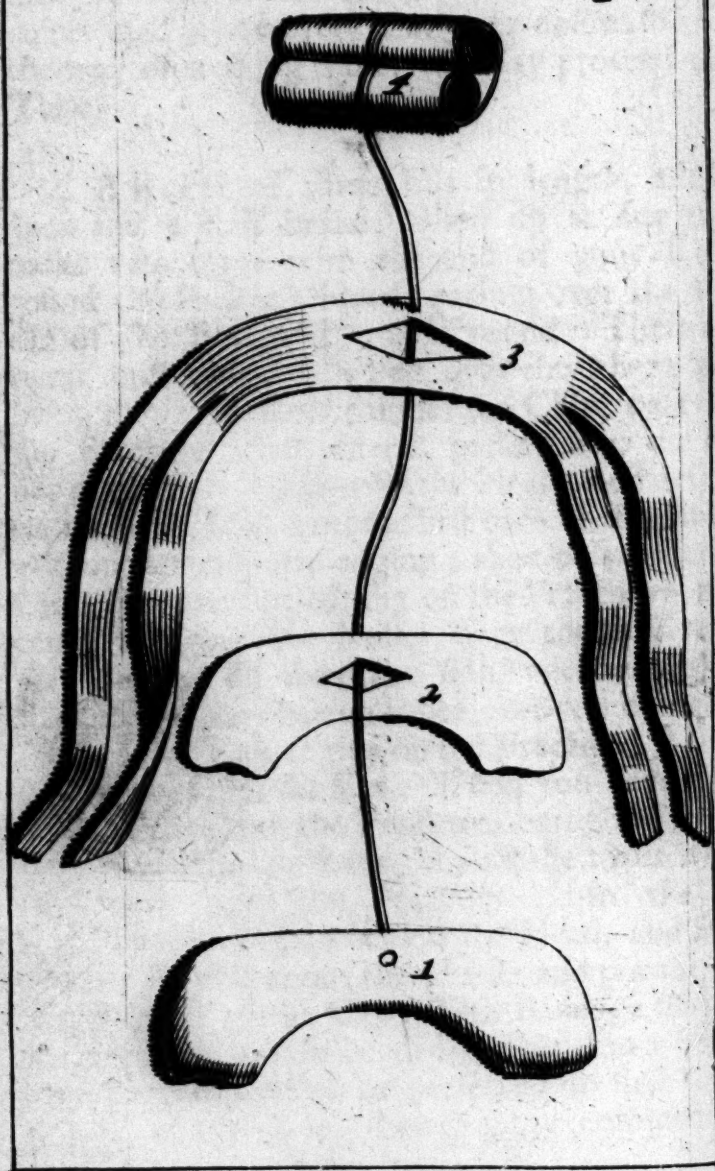
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For a Fracture of the Jaw on both Sides
Tab. 6. p. 19.



The Dressing for a Fracture of the Jaw on both sides. See Tab. 6.

1. A Compress of Rags in several doubles, made after the Figure of the lower Jaw : This Compress has a Hole in the middle, to put the Chin thro' to stay it, and adjust it handsomly to the flat of the Jaw on each side. Before you lay it on, you must dip it in Oxycrate, or Red-wine heated.

2. A Pastboard of the same Figure with the Jaw, with a Hole in the middle to put the end of the Chin thro' ; lay this Pastboard immediately on the Compress : It must be dipt in the same Liquors with the Compress, that so when it is dry, it may adjust it self the better to the Dressings.

3. A Sling with four Tails, and a slit in the middle of it, to pass the end of the Chin thro'. To make this Bandage, Take the two upper Tails, with both Hands between the Fore-finger and Thumb, put the end of the Chin thro' the Hole in the middle, bring the two upper Tails over the top of the Head, and cross them there ; then bring them down on both sides, and fasten them to the Cap with Pins. This Bandage must be pretty close to bind on the Dressings, and keep the fractured Bones in their Situation.

This Sling must be three Inches broad, and an Ell long, more or less, according to the bigness of the Subjects : This Bandage is better than the following.

4. A Roller with two Heads, five Ells long, and an Inch and a half broad, for making the Bandage called the *Capistrum*. For the applying it, Take one of the Heads or Balls in each Hand, put the middle of the Roller under the Chin, rise up the Cheek on each side; passing near the lesser Angle of the Eye, cross your Rollers on the top of the Head, descend behind the Head, where you must cross again, pass under the Chin and cross there, rise on each side over the Fracture, reascend on the Head, and pass over the first turns; descend under the Chin, cross, pass over the Fracture on each side, making edgings as you come near the Ears, continue as you begun, till your Roller be almost spent; pass the Roller over the Chin, and over your edgings, to keep them steddy, pass behind the Head, cross and fasten it with a Pin, then make a round about the Head, passing over the Forehead; and in the last Place, pin the two ends of your Roller to the Patient's Cap.

All these Bandages with two Heads are very troublesome to make, and therefore it is better to make use of a Roller with one Head, as was shewn before in the Fracture of the Jaw on one side; but the Sling with four Tails, and a slit in the middle, is better than either of these two last, it being more simple and less difficult.

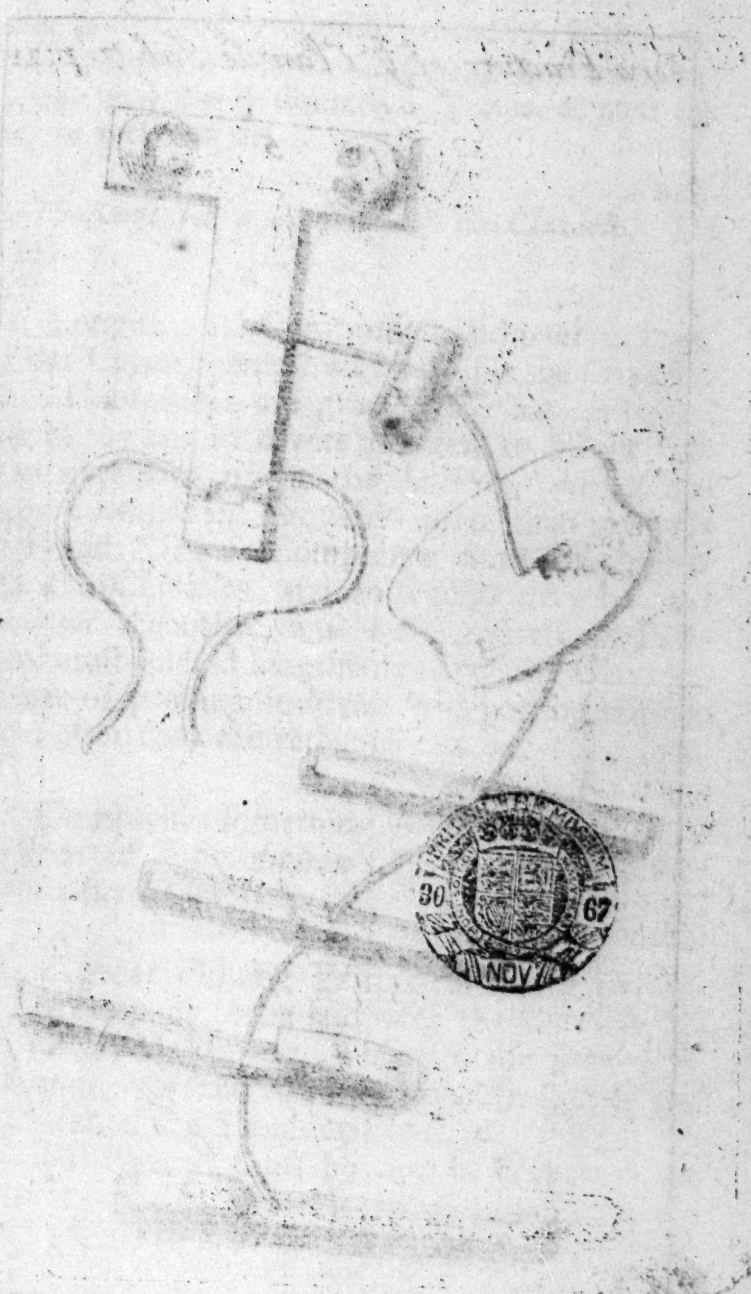
The Dressings for a Luxation of the Jaw.

These are the same as for a Fracture of this Part. If the Dislocation be only on one side, the Dress-

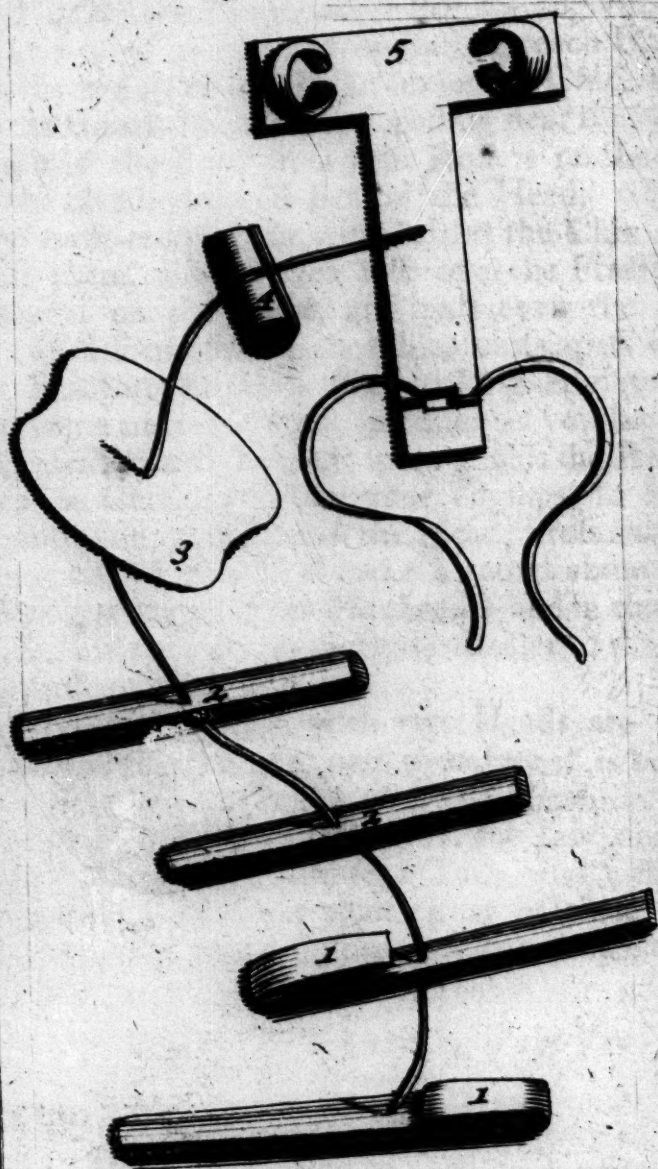
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For a Fracture of y^e Claw de Tab. 7. p. 21



Dressings must be the same, as when the Fracture is only on one side, and if the Dislocation be on both sides, you must proceed as if the Jaw was fractured on both, observing to make your edgings near the Articulation, that is, as near the Ear, as well can be.

The Dressings for a Fracture of the Clavicle. See Tab. 7.

1. Longitudinal Compresses, laid over and under the Clavicle lengthways, to fill the Cavities. These Compresses are graduated, that is folded back at the end in divers doubles, to fill the Cavities over and under the *Scapula*, which are deeper towards the Shoulder-bone, than towards the Breast. These Compresses must rise higher than the Clavicles, and so several may be laid one over the other, and no Compress or Pastboard must be laid lengthways over the Clavicle, for fear of pressing it down, and putting out the Bones after they are reduced.

2. Compresses something long to be applied in the form of a *St. Andrew's Cross*, over the former graduated ones.

3. A great Oblong Pastboard, cut with waving at the ends to be laid over the Clavicle, to keep on the Dressings: This is made waved at both ends, for the receiving the Neck, and the upper end of the Shoulder-bone.

This Pastboard must be dipt in Oxycrate, or Wine warmed, as the Compresses were, for the better adjusting it to the Dressings.

4. A Roller of five Ells in length, and an Inch and a half broad, with one Head, for making the Bandage called *Spica*, when the Fracture is near the *Humerus*. For the making this, bring behind the end of the Roller, under the Armpit of the Arm opposite to that which is affected, and let some Assistant hold it there with his Hand; then pass with the other end over the Shoulder affected; pass under the Armpit, repass over the Shoulder, and there make an X. bring the Roller over the Breast, repass under the Shoulder, and there engage the end of the Roller; return behind, pass over the Shoulder, under the Armpit, return above, so as to make an X nearer the Neck, than the former; continue thus to make diverse X's on the fractured *Clavicle*; with the remaining part of your Roller, make two rounds about the upper end of the Arm, and so fasten the Roller.

When the Fracture of the *Clavicle* is very near the *Sternum*, the Bandage called the *Capeline*, is usually made, tho' the *Spica* is really more convenient and less troublesome; because it is done with a Roller with one Head, and the other requires one with two, and the help of another Person.

If any one would make the *Spica*, he must make a great Number of X's to cover the length of the *Clavicle*, and to keep down every X very well, he must pin it in the Place where it crosses: But as for those who like the *Capeline* better, they may make it in this manner. Take a Roller of six Ells in length, and an Inch and a half broad, rolled up at both ends; apply the

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middle of this on the Fracture ; bring one of the Heads streight over the Breast, so that it may make a right Angle with the Clavicle, and order some Person to hold it there ; then descend with the other end over the Back obliquely, and pass under the Armpit of the Arm opposite to the Fractur'd Part, having first put a good Compress of Linnen Rags under that Armpit, to keep the Roller from galling it, which would happen without such precaution, then bring the Roller over the Breast, and pass over that end of it which the Servant holds to engage it under it ; then bid him raise the end he has in his Hand, and bring it over the Fracture, so as to make an edging on that you bring over the Shoulder ; next let him go down the Patient's Back ; then bring the end which you hold in your Hand, over that which the Servant holds on the Patient's Back, so as to engage his under yours ; bid him to raise his end of the Roller over the Fracture, and make an edging over the first casts of the Roller, whilst you bring yours under the sound Arm, and repass it over the Breast, as before, and so engage that which he holds ; continue these edgings over the Clavicle till it be wholly covered, and after fasten your Roller by several bounds about the Patient's Body.

5. A cross of Steel to be applied on the Patient's Back, like that used to prevent Children from growing crooked, for keeping the Shoulders back, and hindering the Clavicles from falling out : The Branches of this Cross must be two Inches broad, and must be cover'd with Dimery, or some other Stuff. The Traverse must pass from one

one Shoulder to the other, and the perpendicular from the top of the Spine to the bottom : There must be a hole at the bottom, to pass two Ribbons, viz. one of each side, which are to be tied round the Body, to keep the Cross close to the Back; for as the Perpendicular is more or less strait to the Spine, so the Shoulders are more or less drawn, but this must be govern'd by the Discretion of the Surgeon. If the Cross do not draw the Shoulders far enough back, you must lay a thick Compress along the Spine, under the Perpendicular of the Cross, which yet must not go quite down, and tie straitly the end of the Cross with Ribbons, and by this means, you will draw them more strongly back. You must put the Patient's Arms thro' two Iron Rings, which are at the end of the Cross-bar ; these two Rings may be taken off, and fastned to the Cross at Pleasure : Their Structure may be seen in the Figure.

The Dressings for a Dislocation of the Shoulder-bone.
See Tab, 8.

1. A small Pellet of Linnen, put under the Patient's Armpit, to keep in the Head of the Bone after it is reduced.

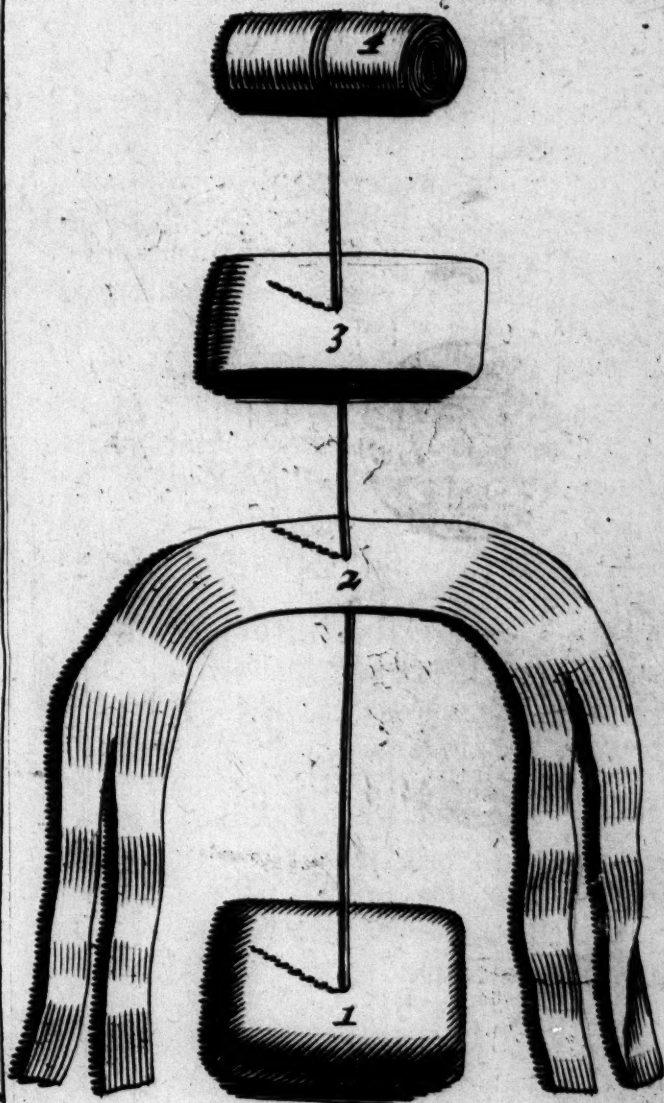
2. A Sling with four Tails, to keep the Pellet under the Patient's Arm : The undivided part of the Sling is to be applied on the Pellet, and the four Tails raised on the Shoulder, where they must be crossed and fastned with Pins.

3. A Compress of Linnen, in several Doubles to be put under the sound Armpit, to keep the Bandage from galling it.

4. A

For a Dislocation of the Shoulder.

Tab. 8. p. 24.

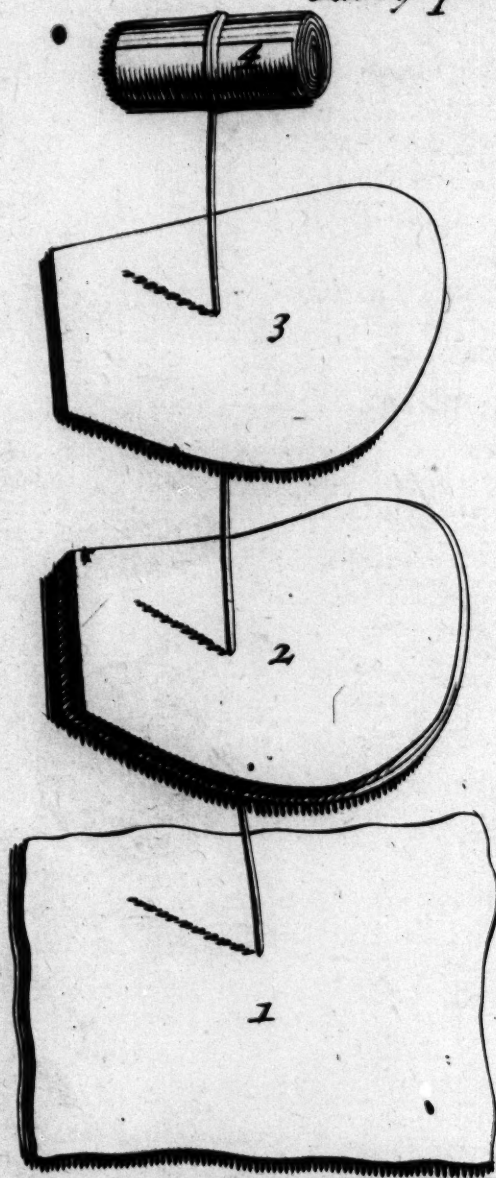






For a Fracture of y^e SCAPULA .

Tab. 9. p: 25.



4. A Roller of five Ells in length, and three Inches broad, with one Head: For making the Bandage, called *Spica*; This is made as that before described, for the Fracture of the Clavicle, which would be useless to repeat. Remember before you use the Roller, to steep it in some convenient Liquors, as Oxycrate, or Red-wine heated, and to allay and appease the Pain, make an Embrocation with good Oyl of Roses warm, before you apply the Dressings.

The Dressings for a Fracture of the Scapula. See Tab. 9.

1. A simple Rag dipt in Oxycrate, or Red-Wine heated, or spread with *Unguentum Album Refrigerans*, and so applied to the *Scapula*, as the Surgeon shall think most convenient, after an Embrocation with good Oyl of Roses, to appease the Pain.

2. A great Compress in several doubles, most commonly made in the Figure of the *Scapula*; but that's a needless Circumstance, for it is sufficient for it to cover the *Scapula*, and it would be difficult too, to apply the *Apophyses*, precisely on the *Apophyses* of the Bone; and therefore I believe that a great square Compress to cover the whole Shoulder, would be better, as it is more easily made.

3. A large Pastboard to be applied over the preceding Compress, which ordinarily is made of the Figure of the *Scapula*; but this is needless,
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provided it cover the whole Compress: I would have the Pastboard dipt in the same Liquor with the Compresses, to soften it, that it may be better adjusted to the other Dressings.

4. A Roller with one Head, two Inches broad, and four Ells in length, for making the Bandage called *the Star*: To make this, bring the Roller behind, and put the end of it under the sound Armpit, and let an Assistant hold it there: Bring the Head that is in your Hand under the Armpit of the side affected, and then over the Shoulder, to make an X on the middle of the Back, by crossing over the first Cast; pass under the other Armpit, over the Shoulder, then descend over the Back, to form an X on the middle of the Back, which may make an edging with the first Casts; continue all these turns of the Roller as you began, by making crosses or X's with edgings on the Back, till the *Scapula* be both covered, for the Bandage cannot be made for one of them alone: You may observe that all the turns of the Roller are over the Back and Shoulders, and none over the Breast.

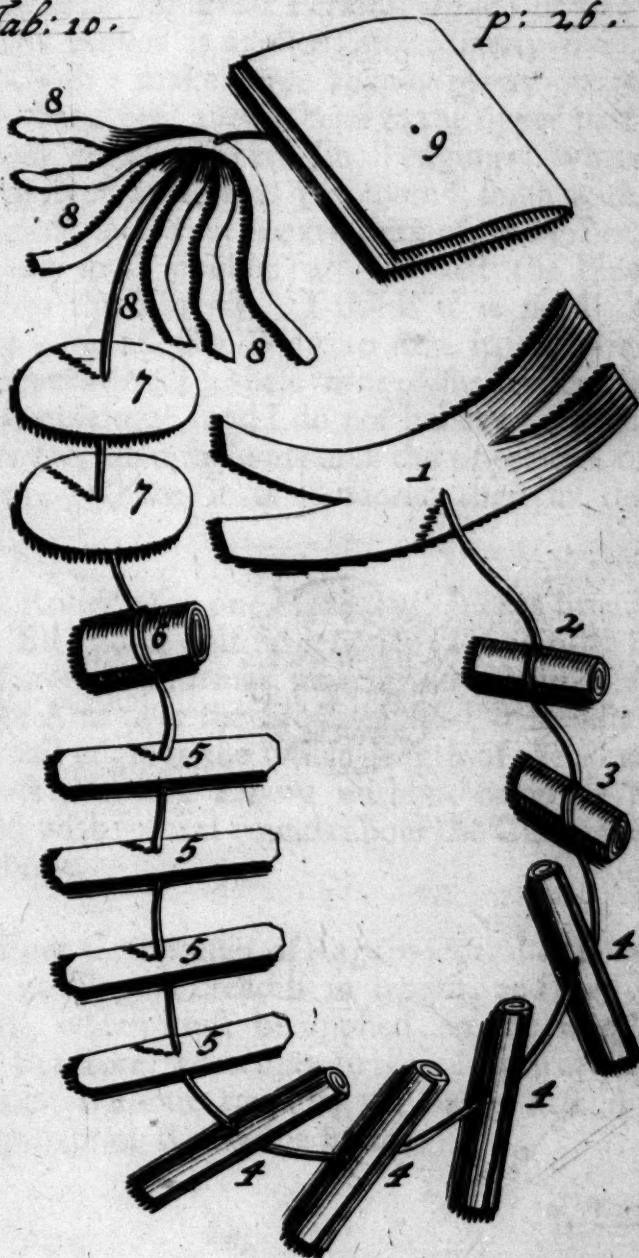
The Dressings for a Fracture of the Shoulder-bone.
See Tab. 10.

1. A large piece of Linnen Cloth cut lengthways thro' the middle, at each end, as the Slings: This Cloth is applied immediately round the Arm, and over the Fracture, being first dipt in Oxycrate or warm Wine, or spread with *Ceratum Refrigerans*, which may likewise be dipt in Wine or Oxycrate. This Cloth is cut at both ends, for the better adjusting it to the Part. 2. A

For a Fracture of the Shoulder Bone

Tab: 10.

p: 26.





2. A Roller of two Inches broad, and an Ell and a half long for great Persons, rolled at one end : This Roller is applied immediately over the first Cloth ; make three rounds pretty strait about the Fracture, then ascend to the upper part of the Arm, making diverse small edgings : when you are arrived as high as you intend, finish with some rounds, and pin the extremity of the Roller, which you must double for fear, lest the Pins break thro' the Threads. I think it is needless to bring it round the Body to stop it, as some Practitioners direct ; these turns of the Roller are very Troublesome, and I do not believe they are more secure, than those around the upper end of the Arm, where it is slenderer than in the midst.

3. A Roller with one Head, two Inches broad, and an Ell and a half in length : This Roller is applied over the former, making two rounds about the Arm over the Fracture, and descending with small edgings the whole length of the Arm, you pass over the Elbow without covering it, and end with several rounds about the Cubit near the Elbow.

4. Four Compresses of Rags in several doubles, about six Fingers breadth in length, and two in breadth, which must be applied on the middle of the Fracture, according to their length around the Arm, without touching it, being first dipt in Oxycrate or Red-wine heated.

5. Four

5. Four small Splints of Deal, or other light Wood very light and thin, of the length and breadth of the four longitudinal Crompresses just mentioned; each Splint is applied on each Crompress lengthways, quite round the Arm: These Splints must be made round at the ends, for so they are neater, and do not hurt the Patient with their Angles.

6. A Roller of two Ells in length, and an Inch or two in breadth, rolled with one Head, to be applied immediately over the Splints: In using this, make two rounds about the Splints immediately over the Fracture, then ascend by edgings, and after descend, and fasten it where it ends below the Elbow.

7. Two great Pastboards handsomly made round at the end, which are to be laid according to their length round the Arm, so that they may embrace the Dressings without touching one another: They must be of the length of the Arm. These Pastboards must be dipt in warm Oxycrate, before they are laid on; for in drying they become exceeding hard, and will take the round Figure of the Arm, and apply themselves very uniformly to the Dressings, which they equally Compress in every Part.

8. Three or four Ribbons long enough to go round the Pastboards, and an Inch and a half broad: You must begin to apply that in the middle on the Pastboard, for if you should begin

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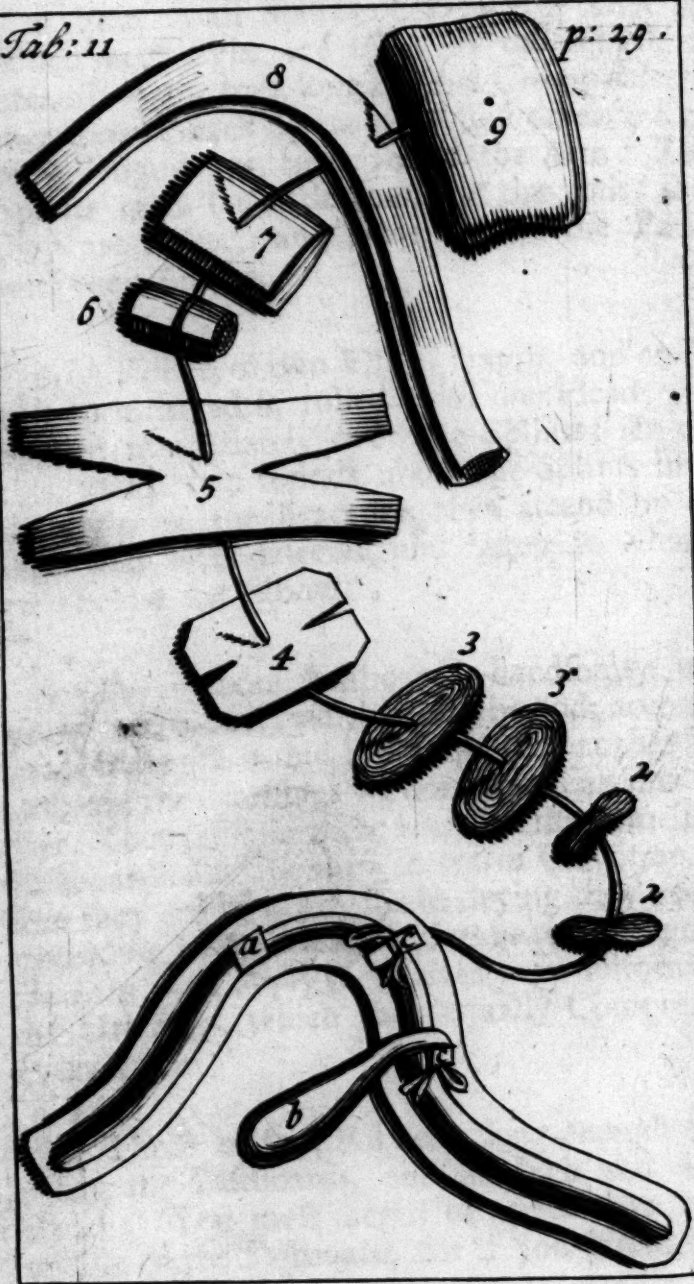
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For an Anemism.

Tab: 11

p: 29.



Bandages and Dressings. 29

to rye them at one end, the other would rise, and this must needs prove a great Inconvenience.

9. A great Napkin for the making a Scarf for the fractured Arm: To make this, Take with both Hands, one of the edges of your Cloth, apply the middle of this under the Armpit, raise the four ends of the Cloth, in which you have engaged the Patient's Arm; having made him bend his Elbow, bring the four ends over the Shoulder, and so rye them in a Knot: This Scarf is made of black Taffety, when the Patient is rich, for he may rise and walk abroad some Days after the Fracture is reduced.

The Dressing for an Aneurism in the Arm.

The true Aneurism, is a swelling formed by the Dilatation of the Artery, and caused by the Acrimony and Corrosion of the Humours, which insensibly fret its Tunicks, in such manner, that the Blood dilates it by its continual striking on it, and forms a Tumour called an Aneurism.

The false or spurious Aneurism, is an entire Rapture of the Coats of the Artery, which gives way for the Effusion of Blood, into the Porosities of the Flesh.

The Operation consists in opening the Artery, to discharge the coagulated Blood, and cutting the Patient, by the help of the following Dressings.
see Tab. II.

1. The Figure representing an Aneurism. *A* is the Artery of the Arm, *B* shews the Swelling or Bag, which the Blood has gradually formed by its Impulsion, *C* represents the Ligature made about

bout the Artery, both above and below the Aneurism. This Ligature is made with a good waxed Thread, passed through the Eye of a crooked Needle, which is so blunt as not to prick at the end. This Needle is to pass under the Artery, and you must begin, by making the Ligature above the Swelling, which is to be evacuated: Make a simple Knot with the Thread, and place, if you think fit, a small Compress on the first knot, on which make two knots, as you see in the Figure: Do as much below the Swelling, because there always comes a little Blood, if it be not tied.

I think there ought not to be any Compress laid on the first knot, because when it becomes dry, it shrinks, the Ligature slackens, and the Blood may flow out.

2. Several Dossils sprinkled with Restringent Powders, with which the Wound is filled after the concentered Blood is removed.

3. Oval Pledgits with the same Restringent Powders.

4. An Emplaster covering all, which you must snip with the Scissars at each end; for the applying it better to the bending of the Arm.

5. A Compress cut with pretty deep waves at both ends: The undivided part of this, is to be put on the bending of the Elbow, over the Emplaster, and the four ends raised round the Arm.

6. A Roller with one Head, six Ells in length and an Inch or something more in breadth : Begin this Bandage by several circular turns below the Elbow, and then lay on a small Compress.

7. A small Compress laid over the Dressings : This must be made as those in a common bleeding, but thicker, and laid along the Arm, quite up to the Armpit ; the longitudinal Compress marked.

8. Which must be thick, and as broad as three points of the Fingers : Take your Roller up, with which you have made several rounds below the Elbow, and make several turns over the swelling, on the bending of the Elbow, as in an ordinary bleeding ; then ascend with several little edgings, the whole length of the Arm, over the longitudinal Compress, which you have laid along the Artery, to hinder the *Impetus* of the Blood from forcing the Ligatures, and fasten your Roller by several rounds about the upper end of the Arm, or if you will around the Breast.

This Compress stops the Rapidities of the Blood, and prevents the Roller from being too strait.

The Artery not being in so great a Motion, its Reunion is the more easily accomplished.

9. A soft Pillow on which the Patient's Arm a little bent is reposed, so that the Hand may be a little higher than the Elbow, whilst he lies in his Bed.

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You must bid him bend and extend his Arm, a little from time to time, for fear the glairy Matter, which gathers about the Joint should thicken, and he become lame.

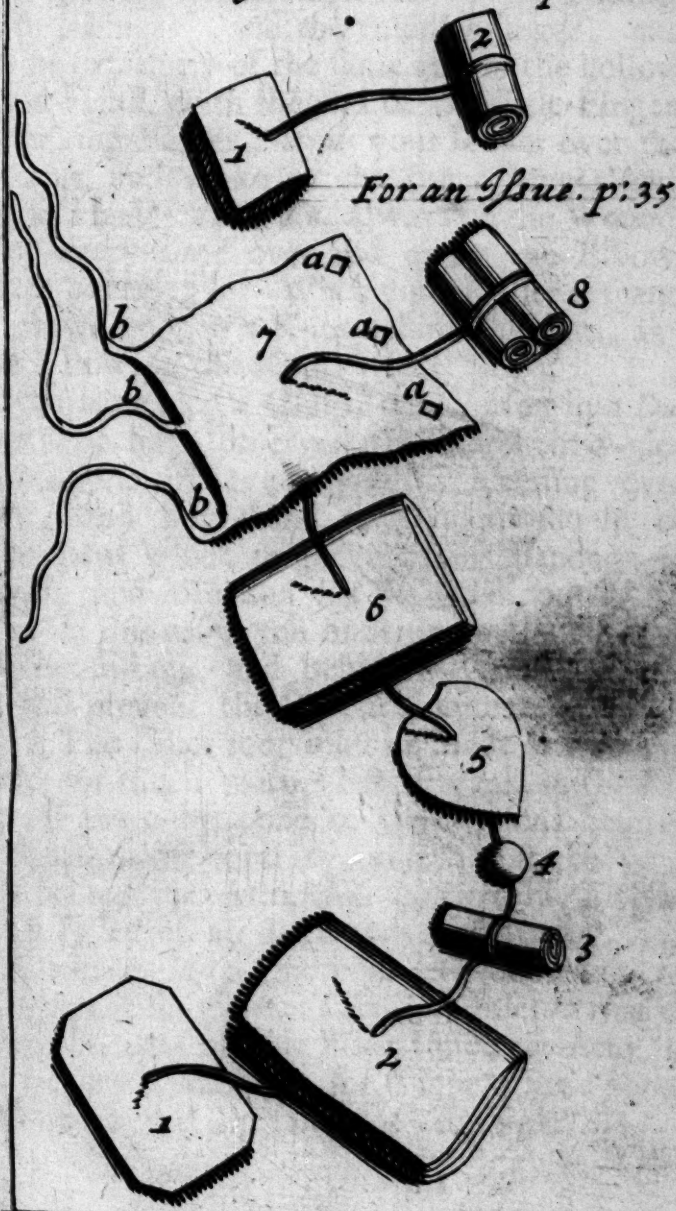
You must take off the Dressings as late as may be.

The Dressings for Bleeding. See Tab. 12.

1. A little square Compress in several doubles: This is made with a square piece of a Linnen Rag, pretty soft, and about as large as the Palm of a Man's Hand; Fold this bit of Cloth in the middle, and press strongly the whole length of this Fold, with your Thumb to mark it; then unfold the Cloth, and Fold it at each end, reaching to the Fold you first of all made; lay these two ends directly over one another, by doubling the Cloth in the great Fold, made before in the middle; then Fold again this Cloth through the middle, and so you will have a good square Compress handsomly made, and if there be any loose Threads sticking out, cut them off with your Scissars.

For applying this Compress, you must take the Orifice between the fore-Finger, and middle-Finger of the right-Hand, if it be the left-Arm; or the left, if it be the right-Arm you have bled, and close it well between the ends of your Fingers, and take the Compress with the other Hand to wipe the Orifice, because if there remained any Blood between the Lips of the Wound, it would dry there, and hinder the reuniting of the Wound. Apply the middle of your Compress on the Wound, on that side which you have not blood-

For Bleeding . Tab: 12 . 13 . p: 32 .





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Bandages and Dressings. 33

blooded, in wiping it, and keep it on with the ends of your fore-Finger and middle-Finger ; then take with the other Hand the Roller, one end of which, you must hold between the Thumb, the fore-Finger, and the middle-Finger, and hold the extremity of the same end in the hollow of your Hand, with the end of the little-Finger, and the ring-Finger ; apply your Roller over the Compress, and make of the other longer end, with the Hand several X's, always on the Wound, passing every time over and under the Elbow, without covering it : When your Roller is spent, tie the two ends in a Knot behind the Arm, and make a Bow on the Knot.

If you have bled a Child, or a Person in a *Delirium*, or have observed the Blood in a violent Motion, or have made the bleeding over Night, and apprehend the Patient should loosen his Arm which might make his Bandage to fall off, and occasion his losing Blood in his sleep ; in this case, you must make the Knot above the Elbow, and behind the Arm, because this will prevent the Patient from extending his Arm : The Fillet too, must be made of a strong Cloth, not much worn, lest it break in the Effort. If there be none of the Reasons before-mentioned to the contrary, you may make your Knot behind the Arm, and below the Elbow, with a Fillet of an Inch and a half broad, and five Quarters long, more or less, according to the bigness of the Patient's Arm : Observe that in making the turns of your Fillet round the Arm, it must be very much bent, for if it be a little open, the Bandage will slip, and not keep tight.

Ob-

Observe further, if you please, that if you have made too small an Orifice, in the Place of the Bleeding, which almost always is, by reason of the Impulsion of the Blood, is more vehement thro' smaller Orifices, than greater ones, that then you must dip your Compress in cold Water, or Oxycrate, before you apply it, having first compressed, or diverse Times, closed the Wound between your Fingers to express the Blood, that stays under the Skin, which by its stay, there causes a lasting Discoloration. When the Orifice is large, this Accident does not happen, and then you must not wet the Fillet, because it becomes hard, and makes the Patient uneasy; besides, being wet it does not so well stop the Blood; but on the other Hand, it checks the Inflammation, and so you may do as you please.

As for the Ligature in bleeding, let the Fillet be of Scarlet, or other red Cloth, of an Ell in length, and as broad as the ends of two Fingers; taken with both Hands, between the Thumb and fore Finger, : Apply the middle of it, an Inch above the Elbow, or the Place where you open the Vein; turn it round the Arm, observing not to streighten it much the first turn, for fear of hindring the Blood from flowing to the Part. When this happens, you must slacken it. After the first turn is made, you must make a second, and make a Bow behind the Arm without a Knot.

Observe that the Bow must be turned upwards towards the Shoulder, because if you made it downwards, it would incommode you, and hinder you, in making your Frictions.

The Ancients made little Frictions from below upwards, with the Ligature on the Place of the intend-





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attended Orifice before they tied it round the Arm, because being ignorant of the Circulation, they said this would put the Blood in Motion. Tho' this Reason will not hold now a Days, you may nevertheless do this, because it warms the Part, and brings spirits to it, and so the Blood flows more freely out.

The Dressing for a Bleeding is so frequent, that I ought to suppose all young Surgeons know how to make it; but for this reason I have spoke much of it, since it would be a great Disgrace for any one, not to be able to make Methodical, one that is so common.

The Dressing for an Issue. See Tab. 13.

An Issue is an Ulcer in the Skin, made by Causticks applied on it.

1. An Emplaster laid over the Caustick, to keep it on the Part.

2. A Compress in several Doubles to be laid over the Emplaster, which must be larger than the Emplaster.

3. A Roller of two Inches broad, and an Ell in length, for keeping the Caustick close to the Part.

4. A Pea or small Ball of Orris Root to be put in the hole, made by the Caustick, to keep the Ulcer open.

5. An

5. An Ivy Leaf laid over the Pea, to cool the Part, in the room of an Emplaster.

6. A Compress of Rags in several Doubles, to be laid over the Leaf or Emplaster.

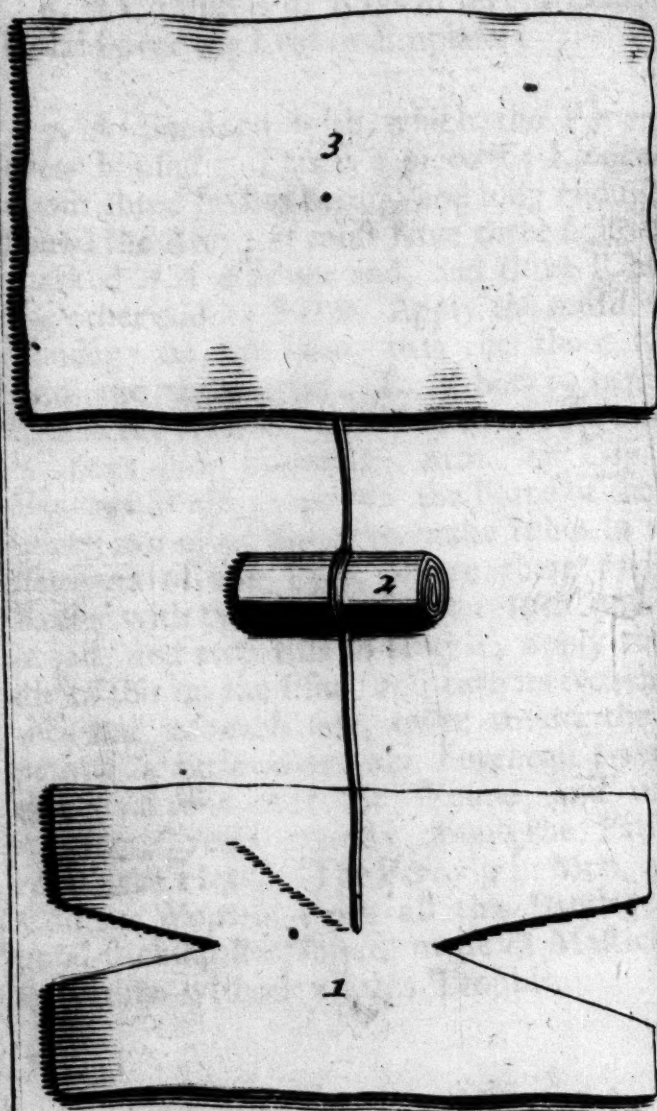
7. A Bandage with which the Patient may dress himself: This is a piece of Linnen-Cloth about three Inches broad, and long enough to go round the Arm; it must have three holes as they are marked *A A A* at one end, and three Ribbons at the other end, as *B B B*. Apply the middle of the Bandage on the Issue, pass the three Ribbons thro' the three holes: It is best to begin with that in the middle, and after to tie the other two Ribbons close about the Arm, or Leg. This Bandage is not proper for the Nape of the Neck, which is a usual Place, to make Issues in the Distempers of the Eyes, where there must be a Roller with two Heads, of an Inch and a half broad, and two Ells in length; apply the middle of this on the Issue, and turn its two ends, with, one of each side, quite round the Head, passing a little above the Forehead; then pass a second time over the Wound, and reascend making diverse rounds about the Part, and round the Head. The Periwig in Men, and the Coif in Women, hides all this Bandage, but a good sticking Emplaster, made of Mastick, may serve turn without all this Trouble.



For a Dislocation of the Elbow.

Tab: 14:

p: 37.



The Dressing for a Dislocation of the Elbow. See
Tab. 14.

2. A Compress made with a single Linnen-Cloth, three Inches broad, and big enough to go round the Arm : It should be cut at the two ends, after the manner of Slings, that it may fit better on the bending of the Arm.

Apply the middle of this Sling, on the bending of the Elbow, and turn its four Tails round the Arm, having first steeped them in Oxycrate, or Wine heated.

2. A Roller with one Head, of an Inch an half broad, and five Ells long, for making the Bandage ; Make a Round about the lower Part of the *Humerus*, with the end of your Roller to stay at : Descend on the bending of the Arm, obliquely as in Bleeding, and make a Round below the Elbow, on the upper Part of the Cubit ; reascend on the bending of the Arm, to make an X. on the first Cast of the Roller, continue to make these X's, with edgings on the Elbow, till it be quite covered, rise quite to the upper Part of the Arm with edgings, there make several rounds and pin the Roller. Steep the Roller in Wine heated, before you use it.

3. A great fine Linnen-Cloth to make a Scarf with, to suspend the Arm, if the Patient will not keep his Bed : We have already shewn the manner of using this in the Dressings for a Fracture of the Arm.

The Dressing for a Fracture of the Cubit, whether one or both Bones be broken. See Tab. 15.

1. A great Linnen-Cloth, dipt in hot Wine or Oxycrate, before it be laid on the Fracture of the Arm: Give it a cut at each end with a pair of Scissars, to apply it the more handsomly.

2. Two pretty big Compresses very thick, of the length of the Cubit, and so broad, as to exceed the depth of the Arm: Apply one of the Compresses on the flat side of the Arm, the whole length, and the other outwardly likewise over the whole length. These Compresses must be deeper than the Arm, that so the Roller may not bear on both Bones, as it commonly does, because there is an Interstice between the Bones, into which the fractured ends would not fail to fall if Comprest by the Bandage, and cause a great deformity, which by this means is prevented.

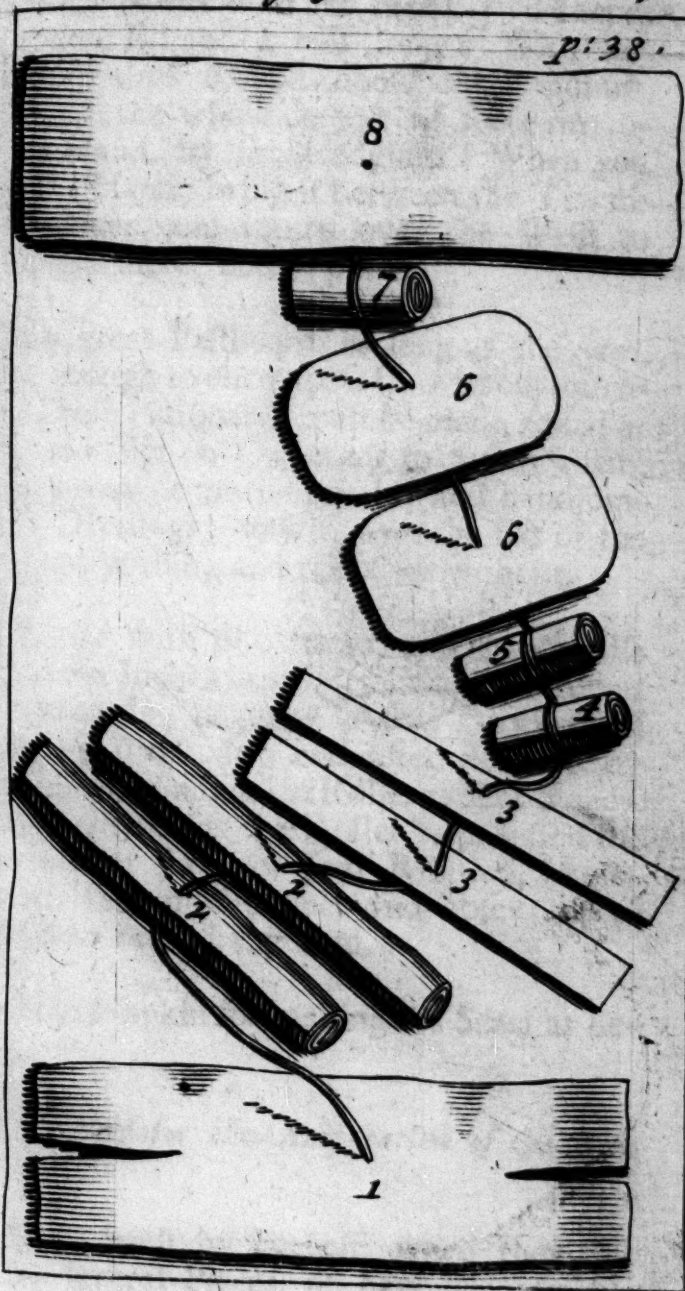
3. Pastboards or Splints of Wood very thin, as long and broad as the Compresses over which they are laid length-ways:

4. A Roller with one Head, an Ell and a half long, and two Inches broad, applied immediately over the Splints: Make two rounds over the Fracture with the end of the Roller, which must be very close, ascend with several edgings, bring it above the Elbow, and ending there with several rounds, pin it.

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For a Fractur of $\frac{1}{2}$ Cubit. Tab: 25.

p: 38.





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5. Another Roller with one Head, two Inches broad, and an Ell and a half long : With this make two or three Rounds about the Fracture, then descend the whole length of the Arm towards the Hand, by small edgings : When you are near the Hand, bring it between the Thumb and Fore-finger, and return over the Wrist to make Rounds there, and so pin it.

6. Two great Pastboards as long as the Arm, and large enough to encompass it, without touching it : These Pastboards must be made round at the end, and dipt in Oxycrate to fasten them, that so they may fit more smoothly and handsomely over the Dressings ; to wit, over the flat of the arm, the one within, and the other without.

7. A Roller with one Head, about two Ells long, and two Inches broad, to be applied round the Pastboards ; begin by several Turns round the middle, then rise, and after descend by several edgings, pinning the Roller where it ends. You may decline using the Roller, and fasten the Pastboards with three or four Ribbons, beginning to tye the middle one, and observing to make the Bow behind the Arm.

8. A large Napkin for making the Scarf as before.

First Dressing for the Amputation of the Arm and Cubit:

The Bones must be cut off, when they are broke into several Pieces, or have been carious

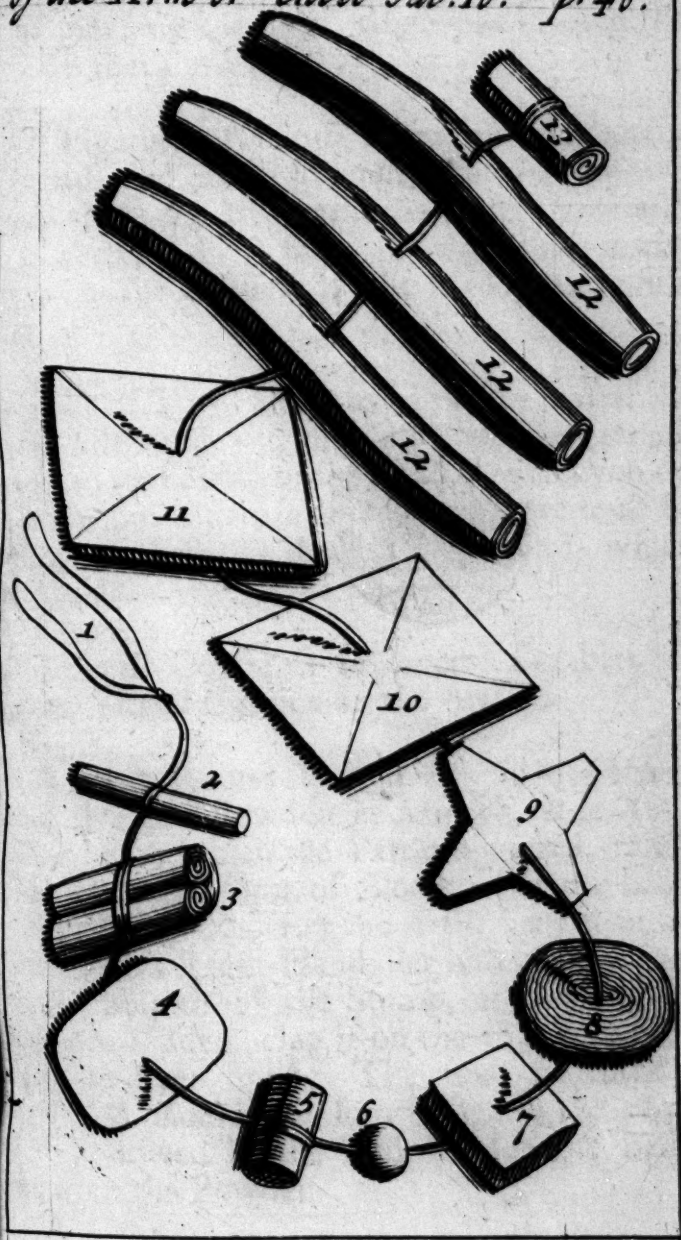
for a long Time, or there have been incurable
Fistulas in the Joints, or the pieces of Bone are
sunk in the Flesh or Tendons, where they prick
the Nerves or Vessels, so that they cannot be re-
duced to their first Condition: When the Ope-
ration is over, the Dressing is as follows. See
Tab. 16.

1. Waxed Threads for making a Ligature on
the Artery, after the Operation: They must be
waxed to prevent their rotting, and must be made
of a good double Thread, about a Foot long.
For the applying them, take hold of the end of
the Artery with your *Forceps*: This *Forceps* shew
with a little Ring, which is brought down to the
farther end of the Branches, so that by this means
of it self, it holds fast the end of the Artery; let
a Servant hold the *Forceps*, then pass into the
Flesh, at the Root of the Artery, a crooked Ne-
dle threaded, with a waxed Thread, drawn
the middle; prick it again on the other side of the
Vessel as at first; then take the two ends of the
Thread, and tie it close about the Artery, tak-
ing Care, however, not to cut it.

2. A Stick of Wood with which the Ligament
is streightned, for stopping the Blood.

3. A Ligature of Cloth, an Inch and a half
broad, and an Ell long, with which the Arm
to be bound: Make two Turns with this Ligi-
ture, which must after be straitned with the Turn-
ket, and therefore need not be quite close
first.

*First Dressing For an Amputation
of the Arm or Cubit Tab: 16. p: 40.*





4. A Pastboard put under the Ligature, for fear of pinching the Skin, when you straiten the Part with the Turniker.

5. A Ligature of Cloth, about an Inch and a half broad, and an Ell in length, for making two Rounds about the Arm, near the Place you would cut, to keep the Flesh fast: You need not straiten it with the Pastboard, the Hands being sufficient.

6. Balls of Tow, about as big as the end of the Thumb, filled with Vitriol grossly powdered, which are applied to the ends of the Vessels, when you do not make the Ligature as before; there must be as many of these, as there are Arteries, which shed Blood.

7. A small Compress in several Doubles, to keep the Vitriol Buttons on the Artery.

8. A great Round Pledgit of Tow, armed with Restraining Powders, as *Mastick*, *Bole*, *Terra sigillata*, with which the Part amputated, is covered to stop the Flux of Blood. For the handsome applying this, Let the Artist keep it in the hollow of his Right-Hand, let him begin to lay it on the bottom of the Stump, and raising his hand on a sudden, clap it on the end, and bid a servant to keep it on: This must be thick enough, and should rise something on the edges, and be hollowed in the middle, for the better keeping on the Powders.

9. A dry'd Hog's Bladder, to be applied over the former : This Bladder must be cut four ways, like a Cross of *Malta* ; the four ends must be raised on the Arm, to encompass it handsomely. This Bladder may be armed with Stryptick Powders, especially if no Ligature be made.

10. A great Emplaster of *Minium*, cut in the same form, and laid over the Bladder : It must be pretty large, to cover the Arm far enough. For the applying this methodically, Take one Tail with both Hands, and put it under the Arm, which is cut off, and lay it round, then take up the upper Tail, lay it over the Arm, and dispose it, so that the undivided Part may be precisely on the Stump ; take the two Tails on the side of the Arm, and one after another, raise them, and encompass the Arm with them.

11. A great Compress of Cloth doubled, and cut in form of a Cross of *Malta*, for covering the Emplaster : This is applied in the same manner as the Emplaster : It must be large enough to cover all, and must be kept on by a Servant, who holds the Part.

12. Three Longitudinal Compresses, an Inch and a half broad, and about a Foot long, in four Doubles : You must apply two in such manner, that they may cross on the middle, or Center of the Stump, and must raise them all along the Arm, that is, above, below and laterally ; apply the third about the two first, circularly, so that its two ends, may cross each other, and rise a lit-

the obliquely up, and keep all the Dressings on with the following Roller.

13. A Roller of four Ells long, and two Inches broad, for making the Bandage called the *Capeline*: For the Methodical applying this, make three Rounds about the edge of the Part, which is cut off, then bring up the Roller with edgings above the Elbow, and make several Rounds about the Arm, bring it down all along the Arm, to pass over the middle of the Part which is cut off, then ascend the whole length, and pass quite over the Elbow, and being arrived there, make a Round about the Arm, to engage and keep the two Casts of the Roller, which you have brought down and up; then bring down the Roller again, to pass over the Wound, reascend above the Elbow, and make a Round, and pass over the Stump, till it be quite covered; bring up the Roller with small edgings, to keep fast all the former Turns, made round the Arm, and fasten all with Rounds about the Elbow, then rest the Arm in a Pillow.

There are some Practitioners, who will not load the Part with several Compresses, nor apply Hogs Bladders on Amputations, because these things, say they, occasion Obstructions, and Inflammations, and if these Ligatures should fail, the Patient might lose a great deal of Blood, which might be retained in the Bladders, without being perceived.

When you take off the Dressings, take heed not to use Violence, for fear of tearing off the Ligatures.

After the Suppuration, you must keep the Compresses close on the Stump, to hinder the Generation of Fungous Flesh.

Read together with this, the Chapter of the Amputation of the Thigh, where you will find, how the Turniket and Ligature are used.

The Dressing for an Amputation of the Arm.

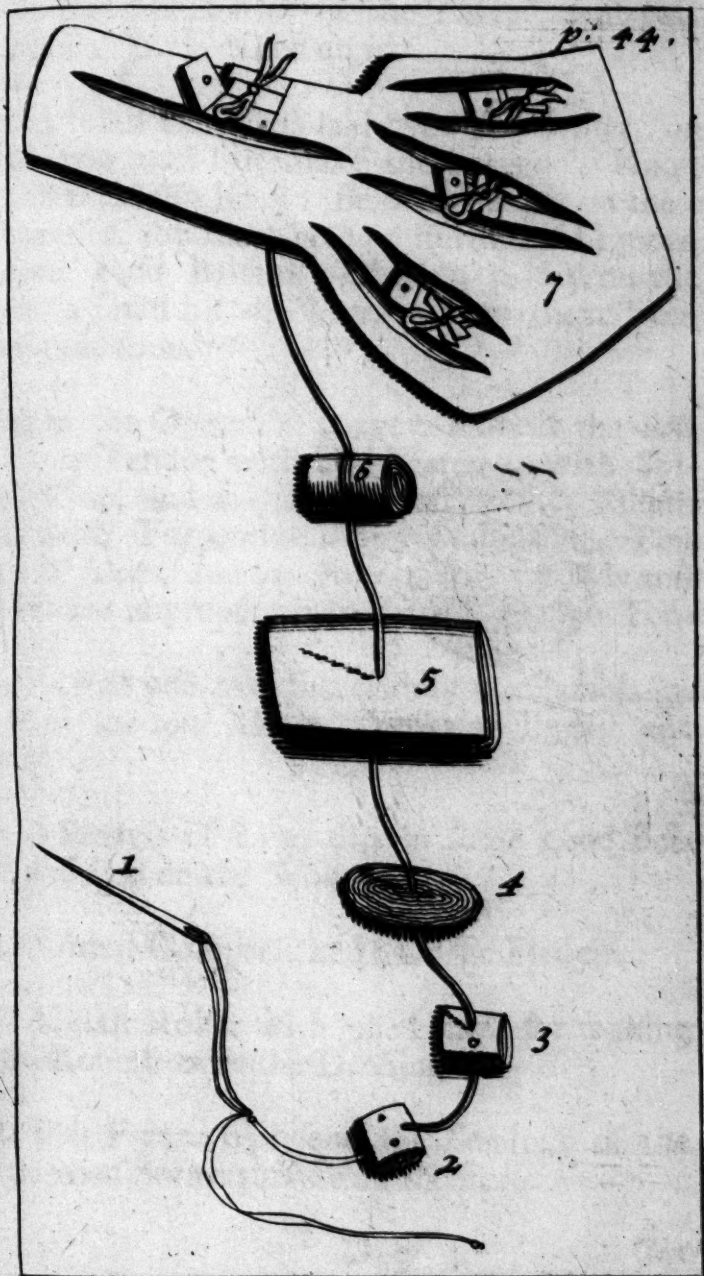
This is like that of the Cubit; but whereas you keep fast the Roller by several Rounds above the Elbow, in the former, you must fasten it around the Body, for the Amputation of the Arm: In the first Dressing, your Business is to stop the Blood, for after you may stay it by Rounds about the upper end of the Arm only.

The Dressings for the Sticking of the Tendon.

When Tendons big enough to pass a Needle through, are entirely cut asunder, they are reunited by the help of a Suture. See Tab. 17.

1. A strait Needle threaded, with a Wax Thread doubled, with a Knot at the end; it is with this Thread, that the Tendon is stiched. An Assistant must hold one Extremity of the Tendon, with the Forceps, and the Surgeon hold the other with his Left-Hand, whilst with his Right, he pierces from without inwards, bringing the two Extremities of the Tendon, one over the other.

For the Stitching of y^e Tendon F: 17.





2. A small Compress with two Holes, thro' which the Extremities of the Thread must pass to make a simple Knot on it.

3. A small Compress laid over the former, on which you must first make the Surgeon's Knot, and then the slip Knot: Before you lay on these Compresses, dip them in some spirituous Liquors, or some good Balsam. Observe to lay on the Knots, a small bit of Wax, to keep them from rotting too soon.

When the Operation is over, humect the first Day, the Tendon with Oyl beaten up with Spirit of Wine, and at other Times, apply a Balsam made with Turpentine, Spirit of Wine, Tincture of Aloes, and St. John's Wort: Oyls and Greases are improper, because they rot the Tendons.

At the first you may successfully use Cataplasms made of the four Meals, Yolks of Eggs, and Honey.

4. A Pledgit of Lint, dipt in some good Balsam, and laid on the Wound.

5. A small Compress laid over the Pledgit.

6. A small Roller with one Head, for making several Rounds over the Dressings.

7. This Figure represents the Tendons of the Wrist, with Sutures made on them.

The Dressing for a Dislocation of the Wrist.

1. A Roller with one Head, six Ells long, and an Inch and a half broad : For the applying this, make with the end of the Roller, three Rounds about the Dislocation ; bring the Roller over the Root of the Thumb, and then between the Thumb and Fore-Finger ; bring it round the Thumb, to make an X about the bottom of it ; descend over the Wrist, with small edgings, and with these cover the dislocated Part ; then lay your

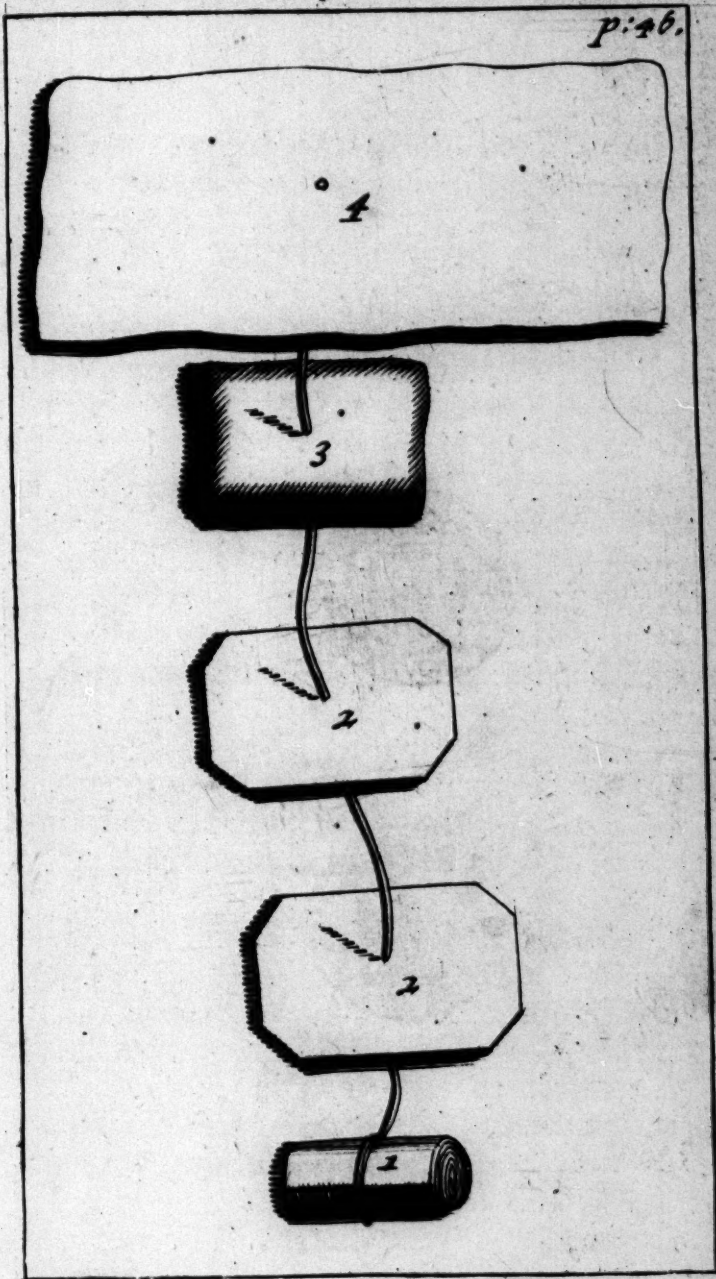
2. Pastboards on : These are to be laid on the sides of the Wrist, being first dipt in Oxycrate, which you made use of to soak the Roller. These Pastboards must be big enough to encompass the Arm, without touching it ; they must be near six Inches long, and shaped round at the ends.

Take up the remaining Part of the Roller, and carry it so often round your Pastboards, till they are cover'd with the edgings : Put into the Patient's Hand the Pellet of Cloth marked 3.

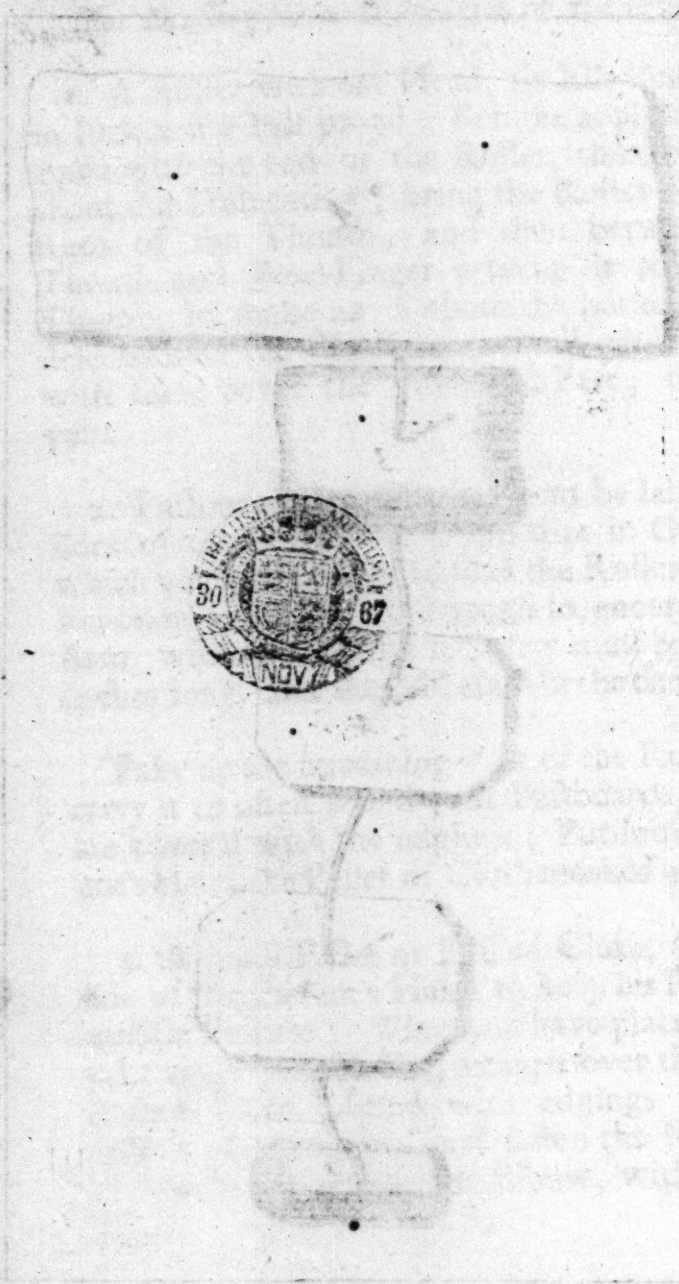
3. A small Pellet or Ball of Cloth, for the inside of the Patient's Hand, to keep his Fingers in a middle Posture : When you have placed it there, take again your Roller, bring it over the Ball, to keep it there, ascend with edgings the whole length of the Cubit, and fasten the Roller with several Rounds above the Elbow, without covering it.

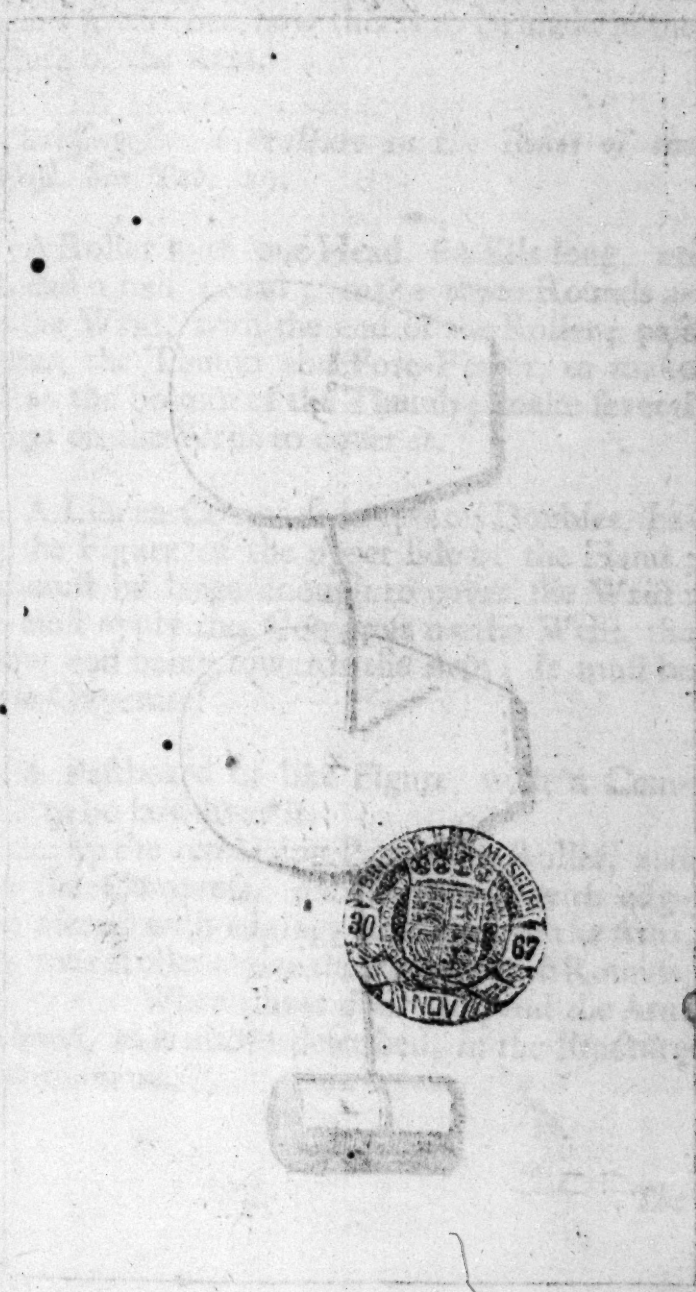
For a Dislocation of the Wrist . Tab: 18

p: 46.

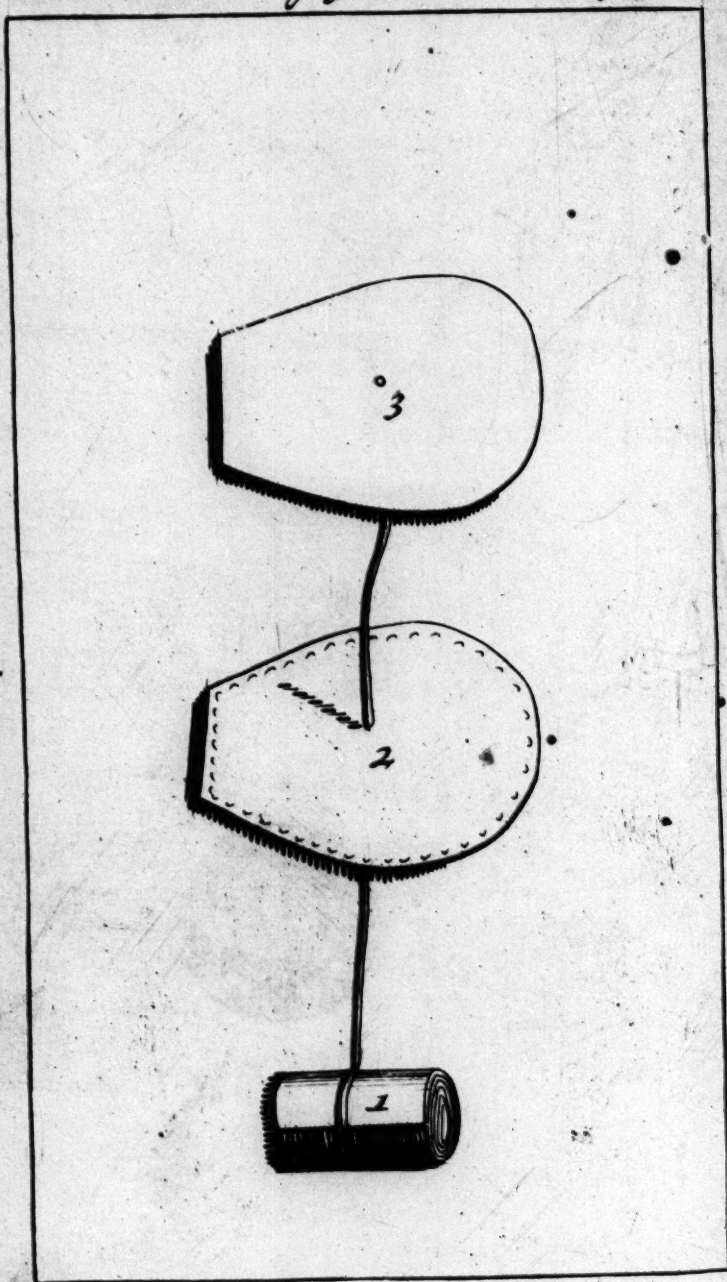


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For a Fracture of y^e Wrist Tab: 19. p: 47.



4. A soft Napkin to make a Scarf, to hold the Patient's Arm. See how this is to be made in the Fracture of the Arm.

The Dressing for a Fracture in the Bones of the Wrist. See Tab. 19.

1. A Roller with one Head, six Ells long, an Inch and a half broad; make three Rounds about the Wrist, with the end of the Roller; pass between the Thumb and Fore-Finger, to make an X on the bottom of the Thumb; make several edgings on the Wrist to cover it.

2. A Linnen Compress in several Doubles, having the Figure of the upper side of the Hand; This must be large enough to cover the Wrist: You must apply this Compress on the Wrist, the narrow end being towards the Arm; It must be dipt in Oxycrate.

4. A Pastboard of like Figure, with a Compress, to be laid over it.

Take up the remaining Part of the Roller, and cover the Compress, and Pastboard with edgings; ascend with edgings the length of the Arm, fasten your Roller above the Elbow, with Rounds, and pin it: When this is done, suspend the Arm in a Scarf, as is above described, in the Fracture of the *Humerus*.

The

The Dressing for a Fracture of the Metacarpus. See Tab. 26.

1. A Roller with one Head, and an Inch and a half broad; make two Rounds about the Wrist, to fasten the Bandage: Pass over the *Metacarpus*, between the Thumb and Fore-Finger, and come and make an X on the Hand; make edgings and X's on the Hand; till it be quite cover'd, then cause it to be held, to lay on the Compress.

2. A Compress of Linnen Rags, in several Doubles, having the Figure of the upper Part of the Hand; apply this Compress over the Turns of the Roller: It ought to cover the *Metacarpus*.

3. A Pastboard of the same Figure as the Compress laid over it.

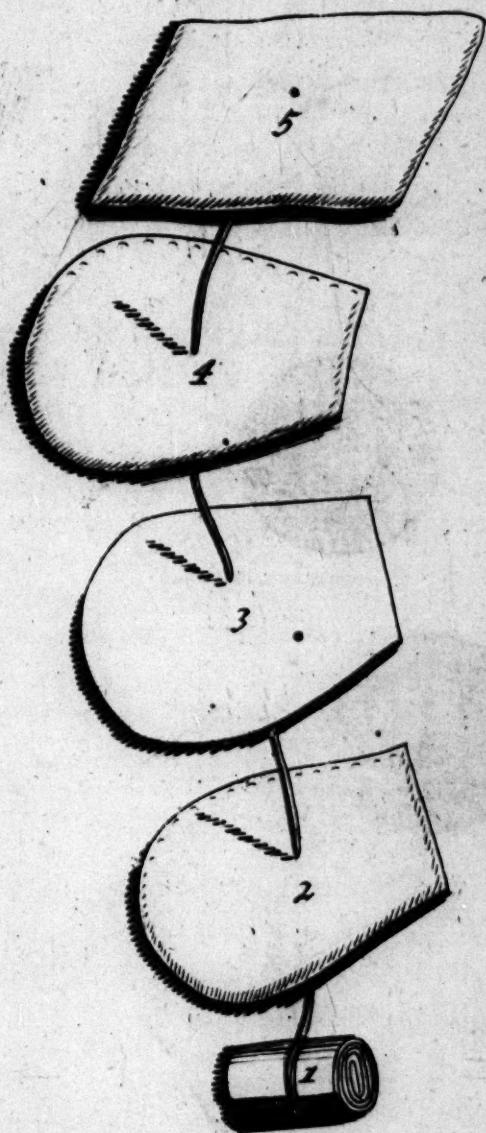
4. A Compress of the same Figure with the preceding, for the inside of the Hand.

5. Another to be laid on the inside of the Hand, over the former.

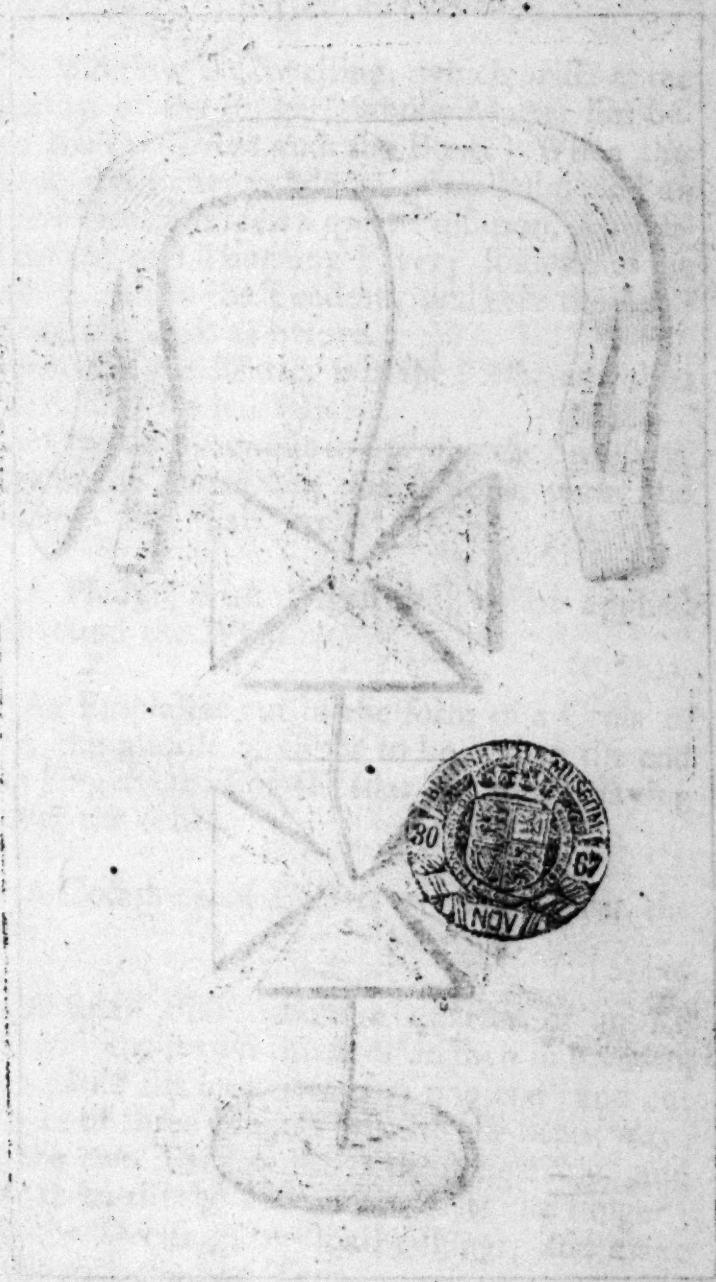
Take up again the remaining Part of your Roller, cover all this Dressing with edgings, which you must make both over, and in the Hand, ascend with edgings all up the Arm, and fasten the Roller by several Rounds above the Elbow, without covering it, and put the Arm into a Scarf, as before.

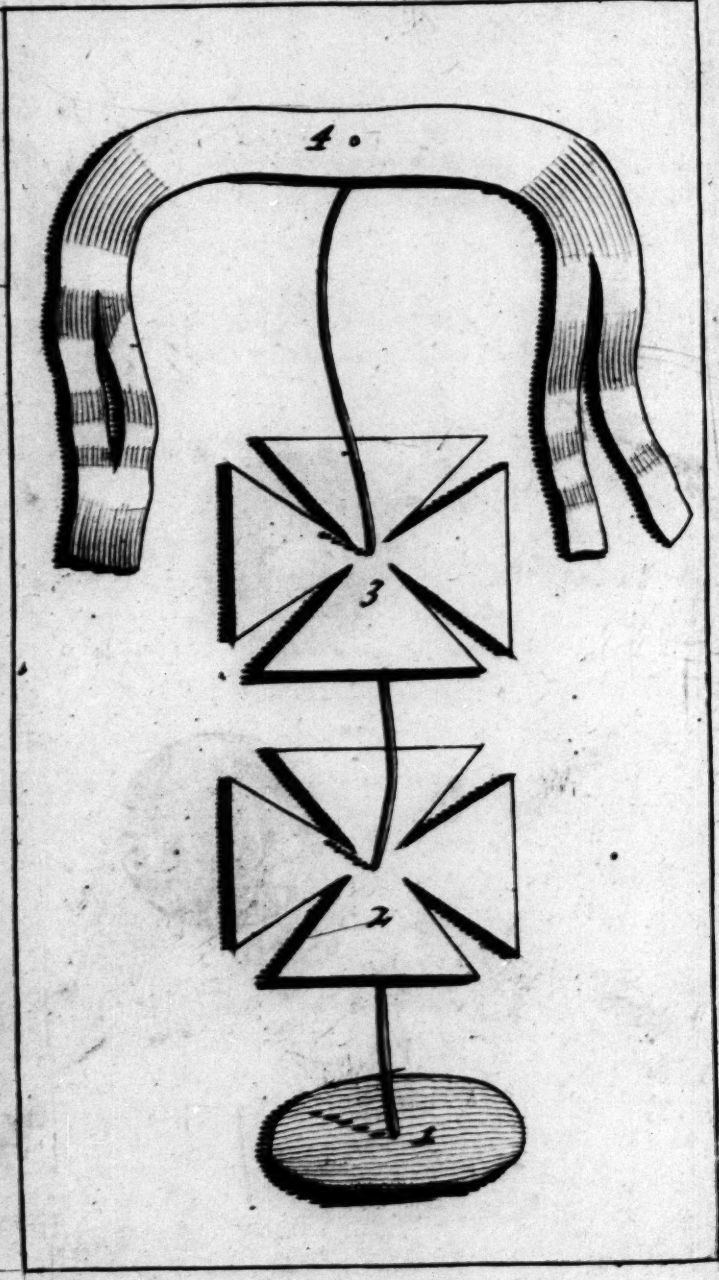
For a Fracture of y^e METACARPUS .

Tab: 20. p: 48.









The Dressing for a Whitlow:

The Whitlow is a Swelling, which arises at the Extremity of the Finger, whose Matter lies between the *Periostium* and the Bone. When this happens, the Patient endures great Pain, and an excessive Heat, he feels a great Pulsation, a mighty Tension, and a burning Fever; sometimes the Matter is only in the Tendons, and here the Accidents are the same as before.

Sometimes the Matter is in the Flesh, and then the Accidents are less Painful.

The Operation consists in opening the Swelling, to let out the Pus, when this is done, make the Dressings. See Tab. 21.

1. A Pledgit with Digestives, to be applied neatly round the Whitlow.

2. An Emplaster cut in the form of a Cross of Malta, the middle of this is to be laid to the end of the Finger, crossing the four Tails, and laying one over the other.

3. A Comprels of Einnen to be laid over the former.

4. A small Fillet about a quarter of an Ell long, and about two thirds of an Inch in breadth, with a Hole slit lengthways at one end, and cut the space of three Fingers breadth the other way: Pass the two Tails or Ends thro' the Hole, and draw them till the Fillet be close to the Finger; cover the Dressings by small edgings, and make a Knot with the two Tails.

The

The Dressing for a Dislocation of the first Set of Bones of the Fingers, from the Metacarpus.

Admit the first Bone of the Thumb to be dislocated, Take a narrow Roller with one Head, about an Ell long, and two thirds of an Inch broad : Make first of all two Rounds about the Wrist, to stay the rest, and then ascend over the Articulation of the Thumb, turn there to make an X on the Joint, descend with the Roller over the Wrist, to bring it up over the first Cast or Turn, and so make a second X on the Joint, rising never so little with a very small edging. You must continue these X's, and the small edgings on the Joint, till your Roller be almost spent, and then with the remaining Part, make Rounds about the Wrist to fasten the whole. This small Bandage is termed *Spica*, which is made in the same manner for all of the first Range of the Bones of the Fingers : The Scarf for the Arm was shewn before.

If the other Range of the Bones of the Fingers were dislocated, suppose, for Instance, the last or upper Bone of the Middle-Finger : Make two Rounds about the Wrist, bring the Roller over the Hand, all along, quite to the Bone, which is luxated, making the Patient to keep his Hand open ; turn the Roller circularly round the luxated Part, descend insensibly the whole length of the Finger, by very small edgings, and end all with several Rounds about the Wrist ; and thus you will have a firm and secure Bandage, and the Patient cannot bend his Finger ; but these Dislocations seldom happen, and I do not know

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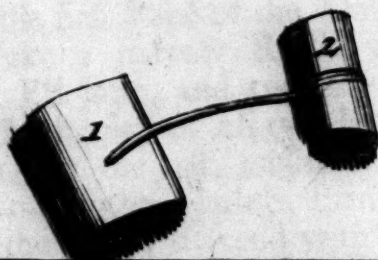
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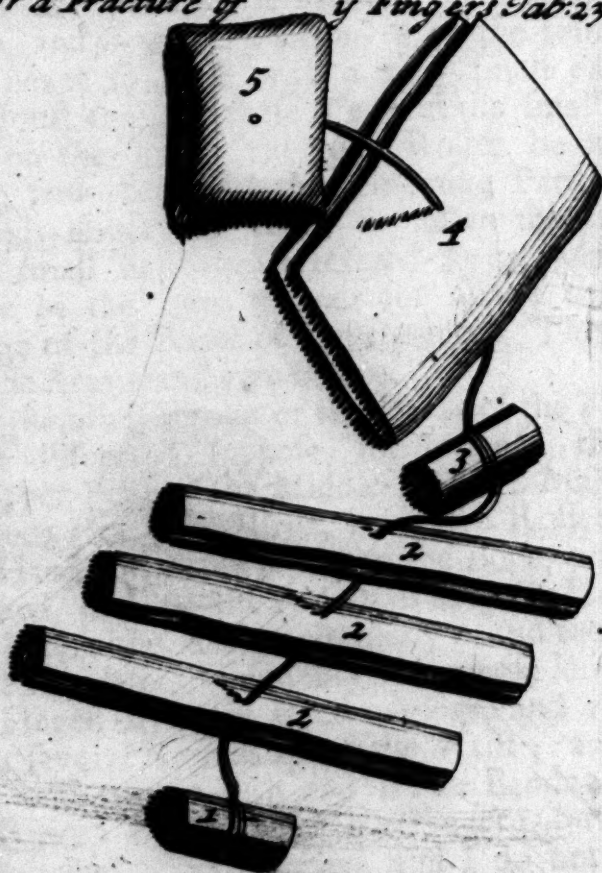


For Bleeding in the SALVATELLA

Tab: 22. p: 51



For a Fracture of y^e Fingers Tab: 23. ib.



Bandages and Dressings. 51

whether they are possible : This Dressing only consisting in a Roller, it was not necessary to make a Figure of it.

The Dressing for Bleeding in the Vein Salvatella.

The *Salvatella* is a small Vein, between the little Finger, and the next to it.

1. A small square Compress to be applied over the Orifice.

2. A Roller with one Head, about an Ell and a half long, and of the breadth of the points of two Fingers : To apply this, make two Rounds about the Wrist, bring the Roller on the back of the Hand, and pass over the Compress ; then bring it between the Ring and the little Finger, to make an X on the Compress ; pass down towards the Wrist, that so you may reascend over the Hand, and pass over the Compress, making a small edging with the first Part of the Roller ; pass between the Ring and little Finger, to make a second X on the Compress ; continue thus, till your Roller be near spent, and then fasten it about the Wrist. This Bandage is neat, but very useless, for Bleeding here is laid aside, and an Emplaster of Mastick laid on the Compress, is sufficient to keep it on the Part.

The Dressing for a Fracture of the Fingers.

In case the first Bone of the great Finger were broke, the Dressing is as follows. See Tab. 23.

1. A Roller of half an Ell long, and two thirds of an Inch broad; with this make two or three Rounds, strait enough over the Fracture, and then ascend, and descend, with small edgings, till the Finger being wholly covered, cannot stir.

2. Three small Longitudinal Crompresses, very narrow, as long as the Finger, and to be laid lengthways round it.

3. A small Roller about two thirds of an Inch broad, and an Ell long, with this make two Rounds, over the Longitudinal Compresses, on the Place of the Fracture; next cover them all along with small edgings, and then fasten them by Rounds about the Wrist.

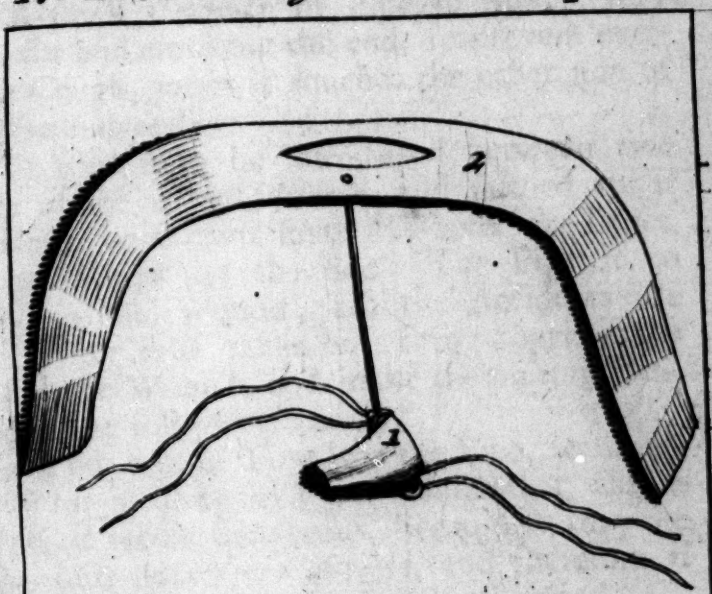
4. A great Napkin for making the Scarf, of which before.

5. In all Cases where the Hand is concerned; you must put a soft Peller, marked 4, to keep it open, and keep this Peller on it with a Roller.

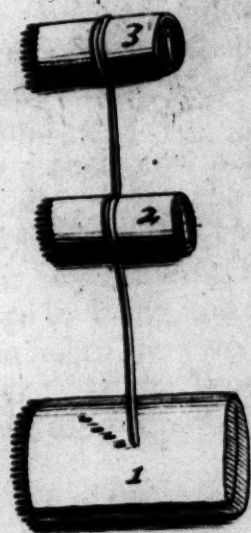
The Dressing for Bronchotomy:

1. *Bronchotomy* is an aperture between the third and fourth Ring of the *Aspera Arteria*, to give way for the Patient's breathing, when he is suffocated by an Inflammation of the Muscles of the *Larynx*: after the Incision is made, apply the following Dressings. See Tab. 24.

For Brouchotomy Tab: 24. p: 52.



For Bleeding in y^e Jugubars Tab: 25.





1. A small *Cannula*, or Pipe of Silver, very short, flat and crookt at the end, to prevent exciting a Cough, when it touches the other side of the *Aspera Arteria*.

This Pipe is to be introduced between two Rings of the *Aspera Arteria*, and fastned about the Neck, with two small Ribbons or Tapes, the two Rings on the side: The Pipe is to be left in the Wound, till the Accidents are over. After it is taken out, bring together the Lips of the Wound, and make the uniting Bandage, in the following manner.

Some put a little Tow into the Pipe, to moderate the Air as they say; but besides that, this is useless, it seems dangerous, because it may be drawn into the *Aspera Arteria*, and therefore if you put any, it must be tied with a Thread.

As soon as the Pipe is introduced, you must lay on a perforated Emplaster, and a Compress likewise perforated on the Pipe, and keep all on with a little Fillet perforated, which must be left on, till the Accidents are over, and when this is done, dress the Wound.

2. A Fillet about an Inch and a half broad, with a Slit in the middle; bring the end of the Fillet thro' the Hole, apply the Hole on the Wound, and straiten it, by drawing the Fillet at both ends; taking Care to bring the Lips of the Wound together, then fasten the two ends of the Fillet one over another: If the Wound require farther Care, you must use proper and Convenient Remedies.

The Dressing for Bleeding in the Jugulars.

Bleeding in the Throat is chiefly used in great and stubborn Inflammations of the Eyes, and in soporose Diseases: To do this, make a Ligature around the Patient's Neck with a Handkerchief, which he may hold himself, if he be in a Condition, and if he be not, some other must do it for him, taking Care not to straiten it too much; when the bleeding is over, make the following Dressing. See Tab. 25.

1. A small Compress in several Doubles, to be laid on the Orifice, having first wiped it with the Compress, which is to be applied to the side that is not bloody.

2. A Fillet of two Inches broad, and an Ell long, the middle of which you must lay on the top of the Patient's Head, letting the two ends hang on the sides of the Neck, that so you may engage them with the following Roller.

3. A Roller with one Head, two Inches broad, and an Ell long; with this make several Rounds over the Compress, and the two ends of the Fillet, which you left hanging down, and when these two ends are engaged, raise them over the Head, to hinder the Roller, which went round the Neck from falling down.

Instead of all this Dressing, you may make use of a sticking Emplaster, which will be sufficient to keep on the Compress.

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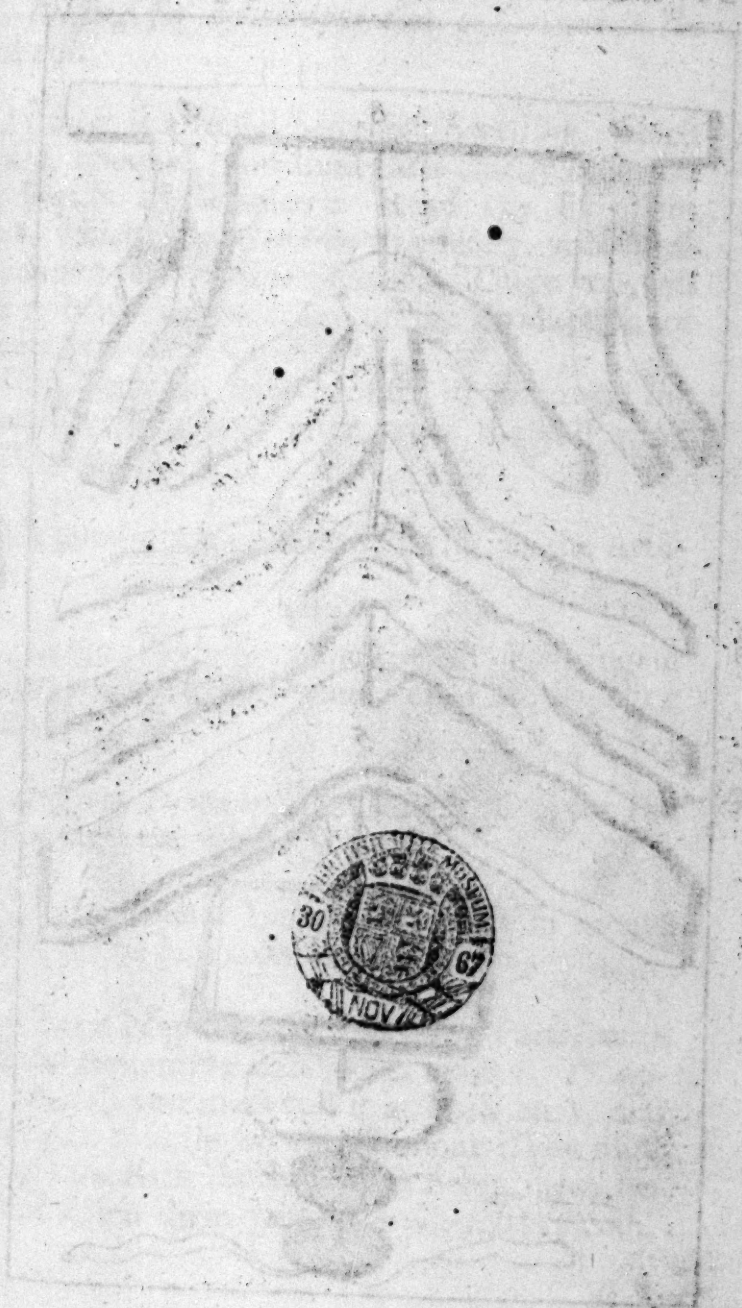
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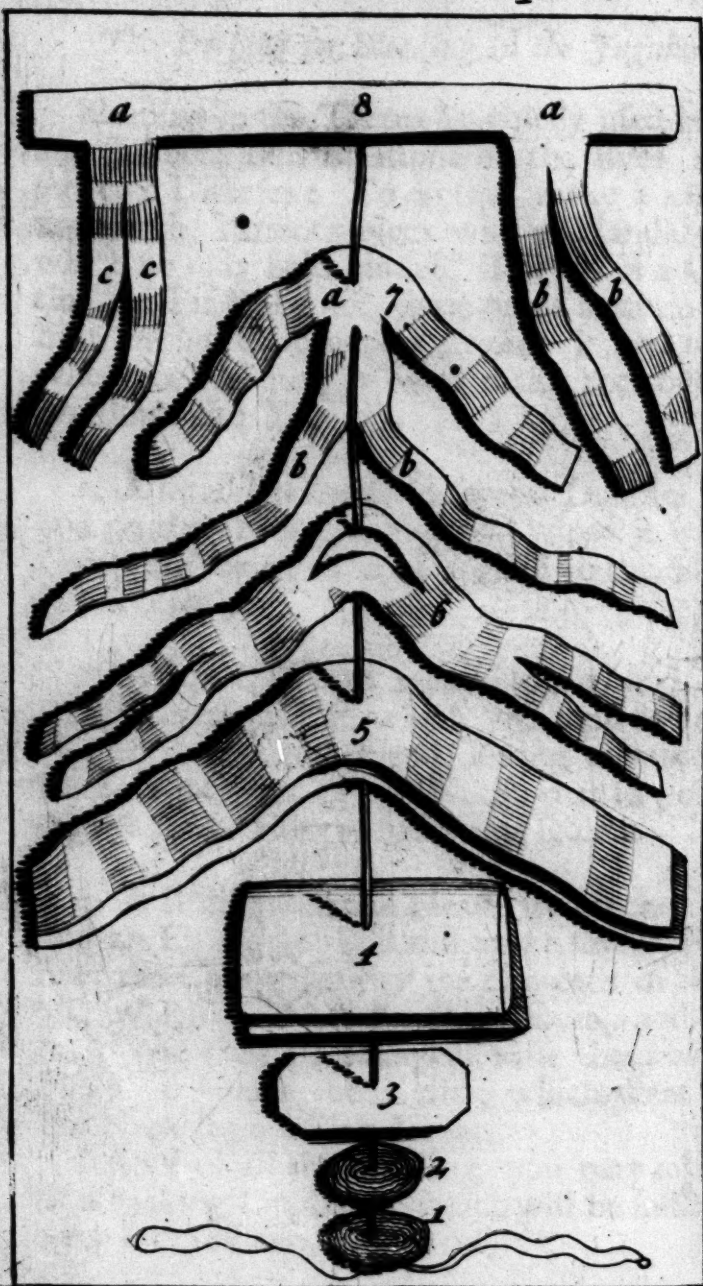
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The Dressing for an Amputation or Cancer in the Breast.

I. A Cancer is a round Scirrhus Swelling, which is hard, unequal, and livid, and chiefly arises in the Breasts of Women: Read the Excellent Book, which Mr. Gendron has lately published, concerning this terrible Disease. There you will find a New Explanation of the Production of Cancers with their Cure.

The Operation here consists in removing the whole Swelling, and after make the following Dressing.

1. A good double Thread, for tying the Arteries.

2. Large Pledgits armed with Restricting Powders to cover the Wound, after the Swelling is removed.

3. A great *Diapalma* Emplaster, to cover the Pledgits, and the whole Wound.

4. A large square Linnen Compress in several Doubles, to be laid over the Emplaster.

5. A large Napkin folded in three Parts, with which the contentive Bandage is made: To apply it neatly, you must roll it at both ends, and then lay the middle on the Tumour; you must turn the two Balls behind, then bring them before, and fasten them with Pins where they end.

6. A

6. A Scapulary to keep up the Napkin, which is rolled round the Breast; this is a Piece of Cloth, about six or seven Inches broad, and three quarters of an Ell long, with a Cleft in the middle, for the putting the Head through; one of its ends must go before, and the other behind, and so be fastned to the Napkin, to keep it up: Some cut the end of the Napkin, as in Slings, and crossing the Tails, pin them at some distance from one another. There are some too, who engage the ends of the Scapulary under the Napkin, and then turning them up, pin them; you may use your Pleasure, it is no great Matter which you do, if your Bandage do not fall.

7. The single Bandage of *Heliodorus* for one Breast, if you do not use the Napkin; bring the Girth *A* round the Body, and fasten it behind, cross the two Straps *B B* on the Breast, pass behind, and there fasten them to the Girth *A*.

8. The double Bandage of *Heliodorus* for both Breasts. Bring the Girth *A* round the Body under the Armpits, cross the two Straps *B* on the Breast, to keep on the Remedies, and fasten these to the Girth *A* behind on the Back, do as much with the two Straps. But the Napkin, is better than all this.

Observe never to use sharp or corrosive Medicines, for these make the Disease incurable: No more may you use Suppuratives or Repellents. The only proper Remedies, are such as are mild, temperate, and cooling, as Nightshade, Plantain, or Strawberry Waters, *Sal Saturni*, Cream, and

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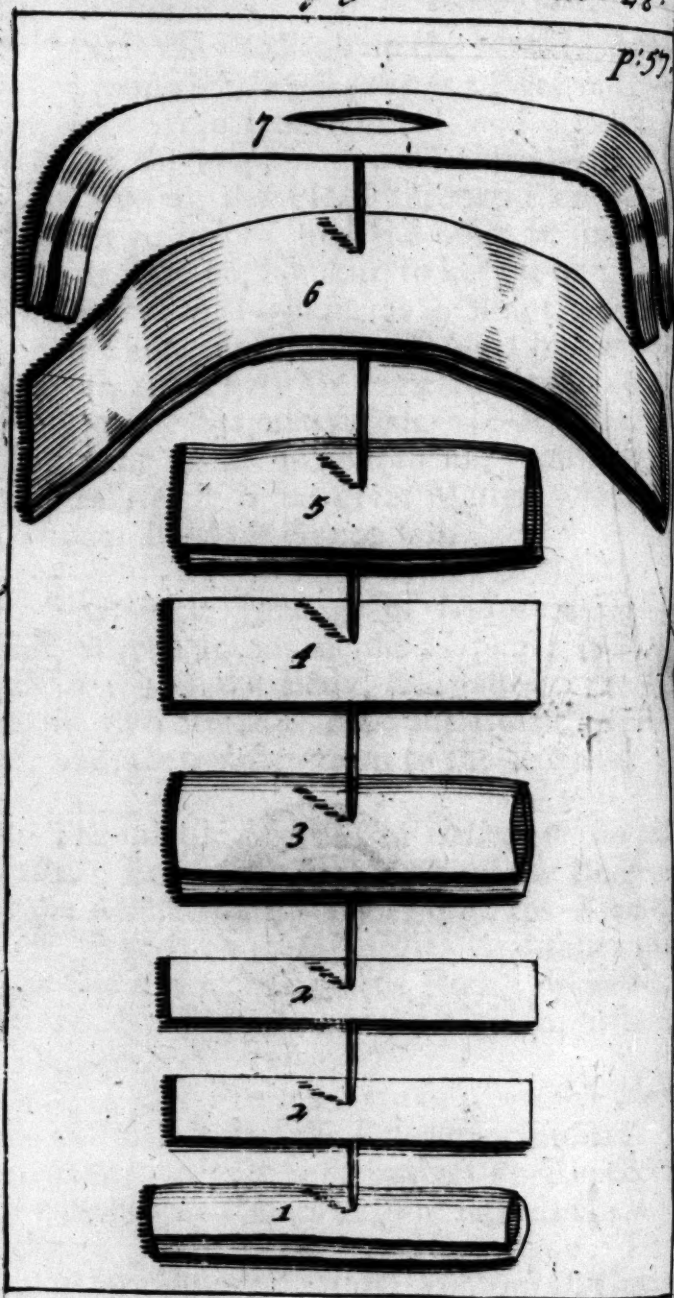
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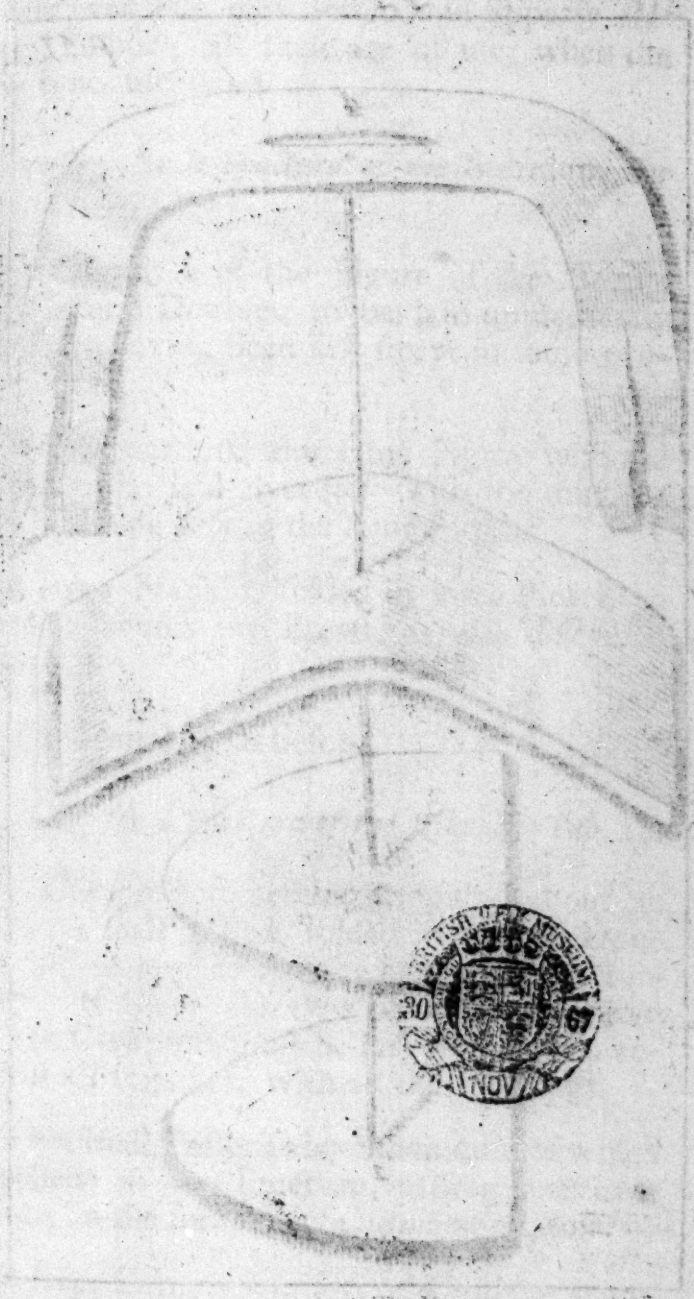
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For a Fracture of y^e Ribbs Tab: 28.

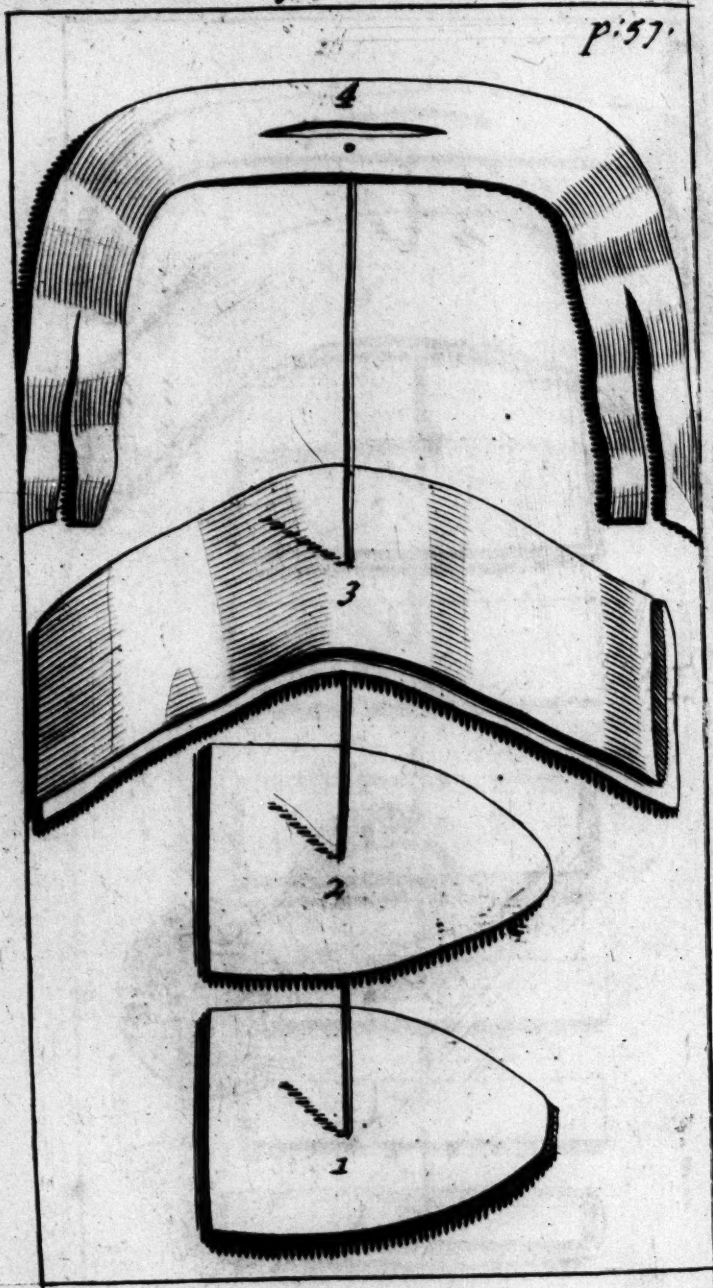
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For a Fracture of y^e Sternum Tab: 27.

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Bandages and Dressings. 57

and whatever else may soften and appease this severe Tumour ; all these are of use, when the Cancer is not ulcerated.

The Dressing for a Fracture of the Sternum. See Tab. 27.

1. A Compress of the Figure of the Breast-bone in several Doubles, to be laid immediately on the Part, having been first steeped in some proper Liquors.

2. A Pastboard of the same Figure with the Compress to be laid over it : This too must be softened by being dipt in the same Liquor

3. A large Napkin, folded in three Pleats, to be applied round the Breast, as was described before.

4 The Scapulary as besope.

The Dressing for a Fracture of the Ribs. See Tab. 28.

1. A Compress something longish, about an Inch and a half broad, folded in several Doubles, which is applied lengthways on the fractured Rib : If there are two or more fractured Ribs, the Compress must be large enough to cover them all together, with all the Dressings.

2. Two small Pastboards, the middle of which are applied on the Fracture, passing one over the other, in the form of a St. Andrew's Cross.

3. A large Compress in several Doubles, to cover the whole Dressings.

4. A

4. A Pastboard applied on the Compress, to keep the Dressings on the Part.

5. Another Compress in several Doubles, to be laid over the Pastboard.

6. A great Napkin folded in three Leaves, which is rolled about the Breast, to keep the Dressings, as was shewn before in treating of the *Cancer*.

7. The Scapulary to keep up the Napkin as before.

The Dressing when the Spinal Processes of the Vertebrae are fractured. See Tab. 29.

1. A small Longish Compress in several Doubles, about an Inch broad, which is to be laid along the *Vertebrae*, on the side of the Spinal Process which is fractured, to keep it right after it is reduced.

2. A Pastboard of the same Figure and length, as the Compress, to be applied lengthways over all.

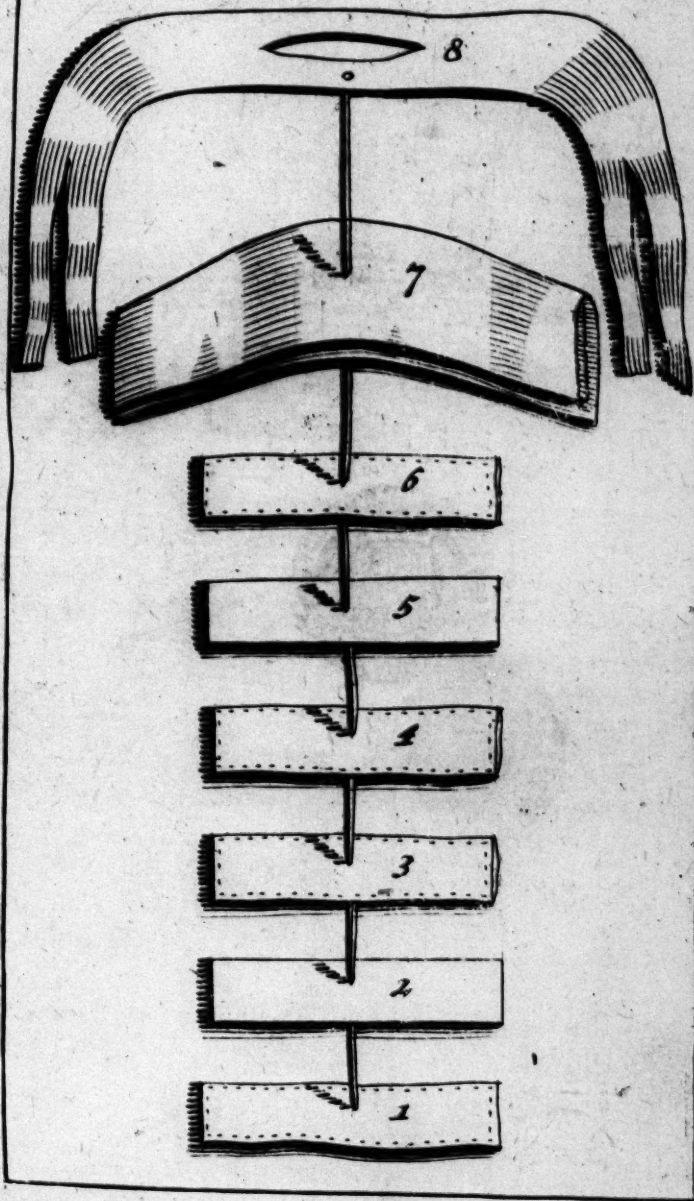
3. A small Longish Compress in several Doubles, of the same bigness and Figure, as the first, which is to be laid over the Pastboard.

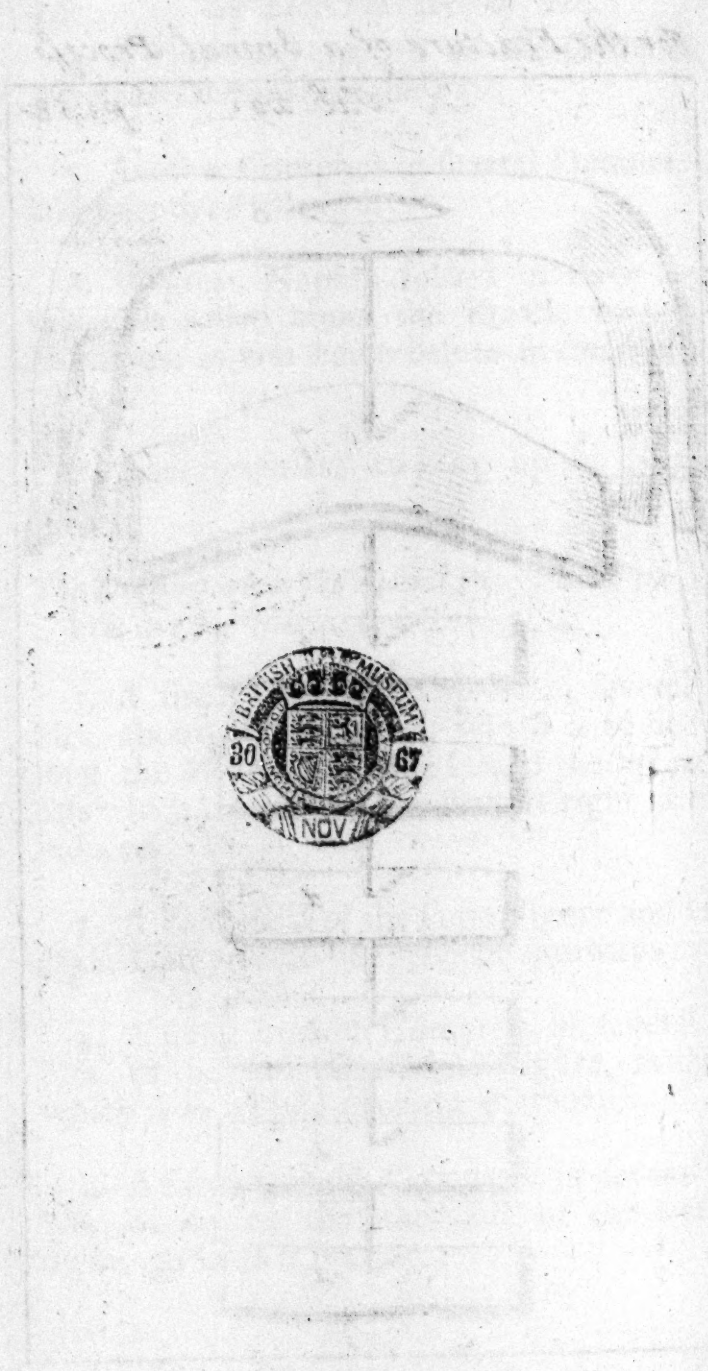
4. A small Longish Compress in several Doubles, to lay on the other side of the fractured Spine, to keep it up.

For the Fracture of a Spinal Process

Tab: 29.

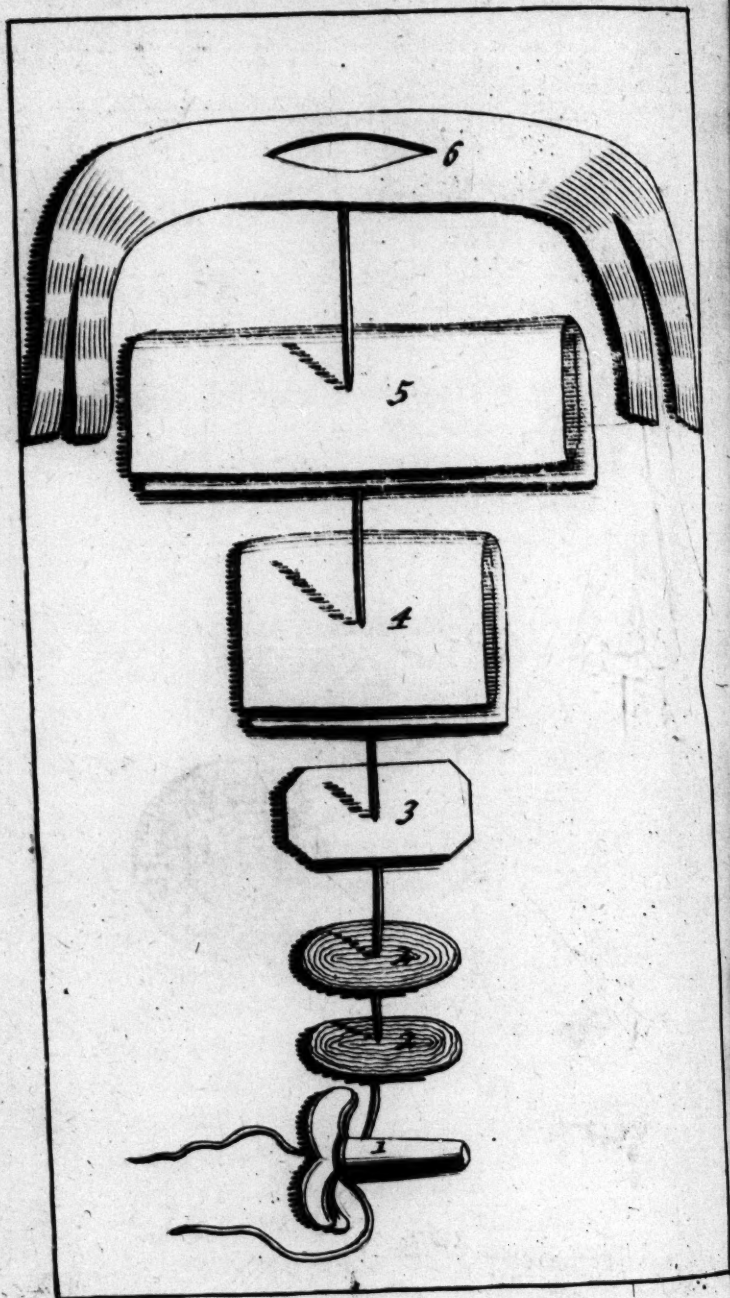
p: 58.







For the EMPYEMA Tab: 30. p: 59.



5. A Pastboard laid over the Compress. 4.
6. A small Longish Compress, laid over the Pastboard, marked 5.
7. A large Napkin, of a good soft Cloth, folded in three Leaves, rolled up at both ends, to be brought round the Body, as was described in the Dressing for the Cancer.
8. The Scapulary with which the Napkin is put up. See what is said in the Dressing of the Cancer.

The Dressing for the Empyema.

The Operation is an Aperture, made between the Ribs, to let out the Pus : The Dressings are as follow. See Tab. 30.

1. A Tent of soft Lint to be introduced into the Wound after the Operation. This Tent must be short, for fear of hurting the Lungs, and fastened at the end : It must be capped too, to prevent it from slipping into the Breast, and tied to a good Thread, which must hang out of the Wound, for the drawing it out, if it should happen to slip into the Breast. For the more handy making this Tent, cut several bits of Cloth an Inch and a half square ; take one of these, by one of their Angles, and make a little Roll between the Thumb and Fore-Finger, let this Roll be brought to a Point at one end, be bigger at the other ; roll a second Piece over

ver this, as you did the first, and then a third and so on till your Tent be big enough, and then tye it; cut the big end with the Scissars, and then cut it lengthways, for the space of an Inch; separate to the right and the left, what you have cut, and form a Head, and then shape it round with your Scissars.

Take Care to blunt your Tent at the small end and to soften it by nibbing and managing it with your Fingers.

Some Practitioners prefer a large thick Tent made of Lint, and thrust this armed with a Digressive into the Wound.

2. Pledgits to lay on the Wound.

3. An Emplaster to cover these Pledgits.

4. A thick Compress in several Doubles to cover the Dressings.

5. A large Napkin folded in three Leaves, be brought round the Breast, to keep on the Dressings: See what is said on this in the Dressings for the Cancer.

7. A Scapulary to keep up the Napkin. See If the Lungs make an effort to get out of the Aperture, put them back with a hollow blunt Probe, or a Pipe, thro' which the Matter may flow out: When the Patient is drest, place him in his Bed, half erect, and when he feels the Weight, take off the Dressing, to let out the Matter which presses on the Diaphragm.

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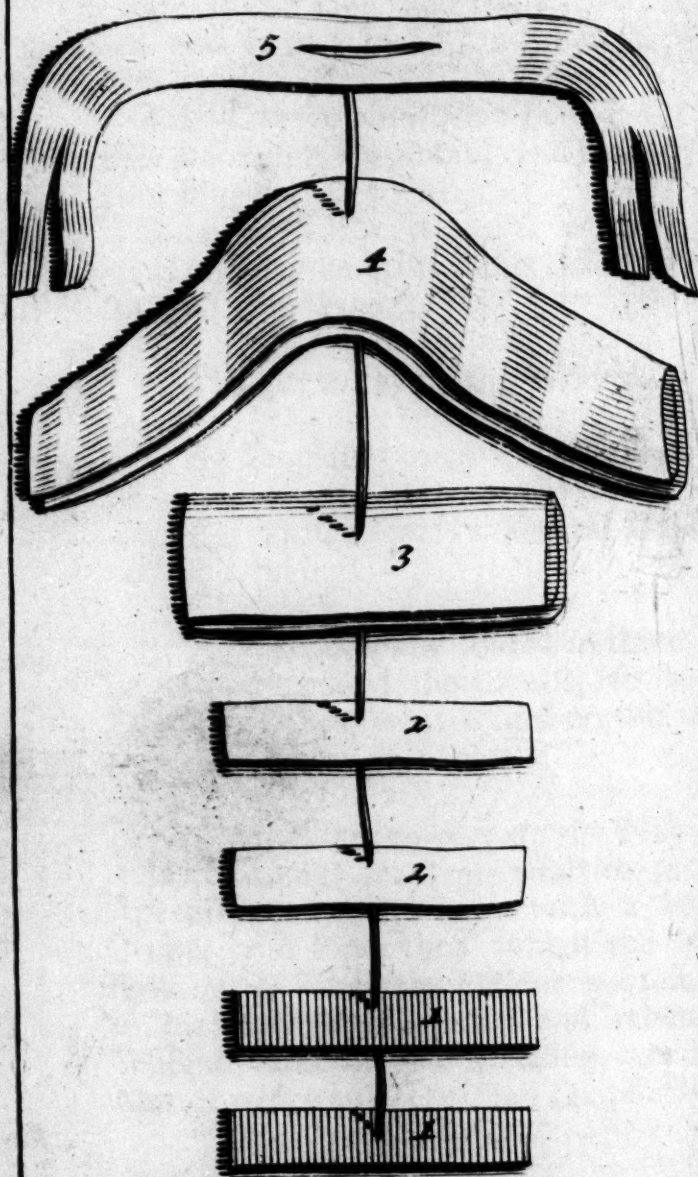
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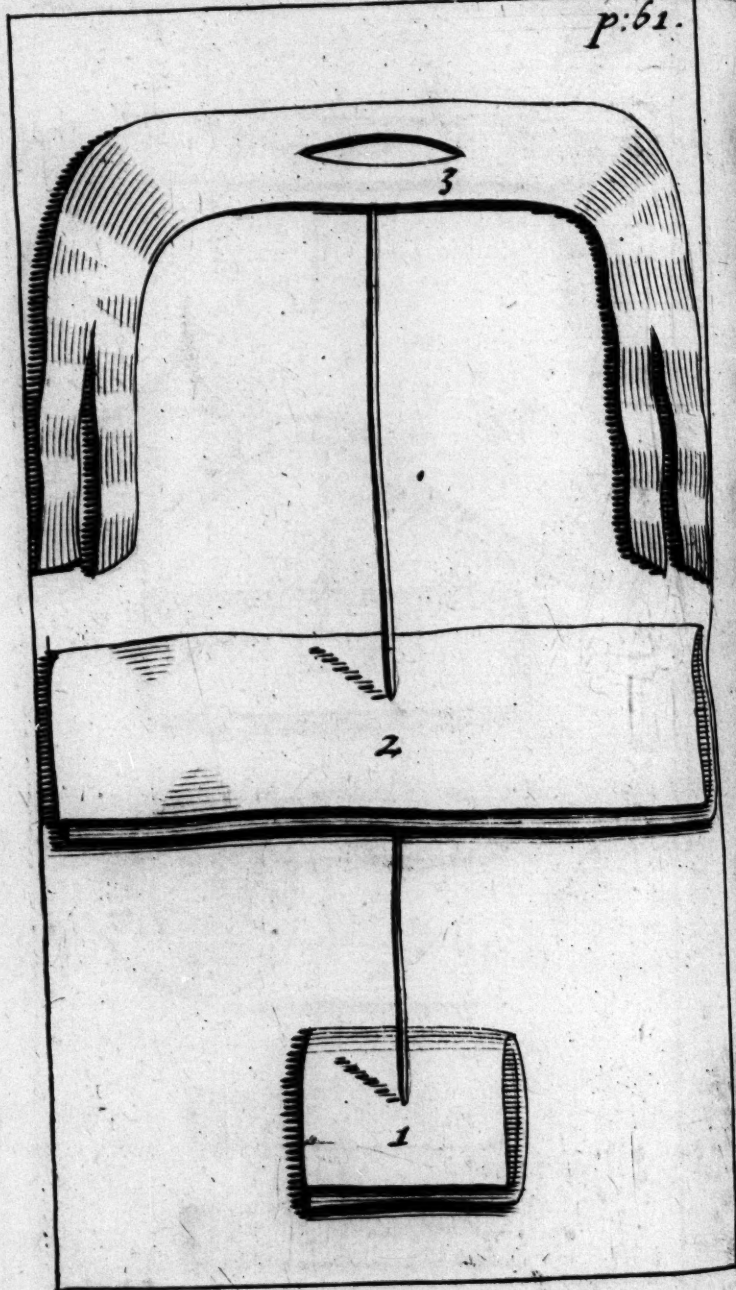
Tab: 31. p: 61.





Fera PARACENTHESIS Tab. 32.

p:61.



The Dressing for a Dislocation of the Vertebrae, See Tab. 31.

1. Two small Plates of Lead, to be placed lengthways on the Body of the *Vertebra*, which is luxated one on each side the Spinal Process, after the Reduction.
2. Two long Compresses of Linnen-Rags in several Doubles, to be laid on each side the Spinal Process, over the Plates of Lead.
3. A large Compress laid over all : This must have several Doubles.
4. A large Napkin folded in three Leaves, to embrace the Breast, of which before, this must be pretty strait.
5. The Scapulary as before.

The Dressing for the Paracentesis, See Tab. 32.

The *Paracentesis* is an Aperture in the *Abdomen* of Hydropical People, made with the *Lancet*, or *Trocar* : The Dressings are these.

1. A large square Compress in eight Doubles to be applied on the Puncture, made with the *Trocar*, to hinder the Waters from flowing out, for however the Aperture be very small, the Waters will transude thro' it, and so foul the Bed without this Caution.

When you have made the Puncture with the *Lancet*, and would draw the Waters out at several Times, leave the Pipe in the Wound, or stop it with a Tent, and lay a Compress over it.

2. A large Napkin folded in three Leaves to be rolled round the Belly, to keep up the Dressings. As before.

3. The Scapulary. See the Use before.

Dressings which may serve for all Accidents on the Yard. See Tab. 33.

1. A Pledgit to be laid on the Wounds, when any Incision is made, as in the *Phymosis*, *Paraphimosis*, &c.

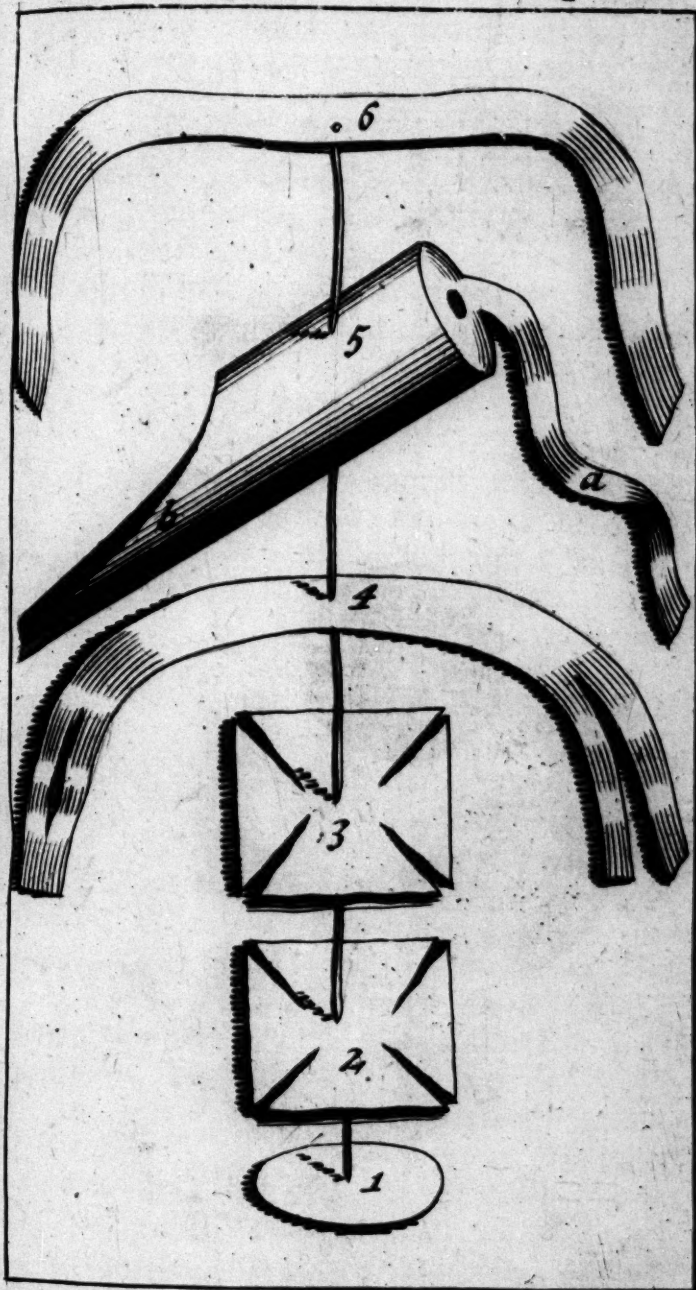
2. An Emplaster cut in the Form of a Cross of *Malta*, the Middle of which is to be laid on the End of the Yard, that so the Yard may be encompassed with its four Tails.

3. A Compress of a fine and supple Rag, cut in the Form of a Cross of *Malta*, to be laid over the Emplaster.

4. A narrow Roller, or Fillet of half an Ell long, and less than the Breadth of a Finger, with a Hole at one end, and cut lengthways at the other, for the breadth of three Fingers. Put the two Tails thro' the Hole, at the opposite end of the Roller, and draw them to straiten the end of the Yard. Run with small Edgings to the upper End of the Yard, and then make a Knot with the two Tails or Ends of the Fillet to fasten it.

5. A little Bag or Linnen Case to keep the Yard in, with all its Dressings. It must be perforated at the End to make Water thro' without taking off the Dressings. Fasten the Fillet which must be straight and long enough, to a Girth which goes round the Body, to draw the Yard a little aside, when there is an Erection.

For the yard Tab: 33. p. 62.

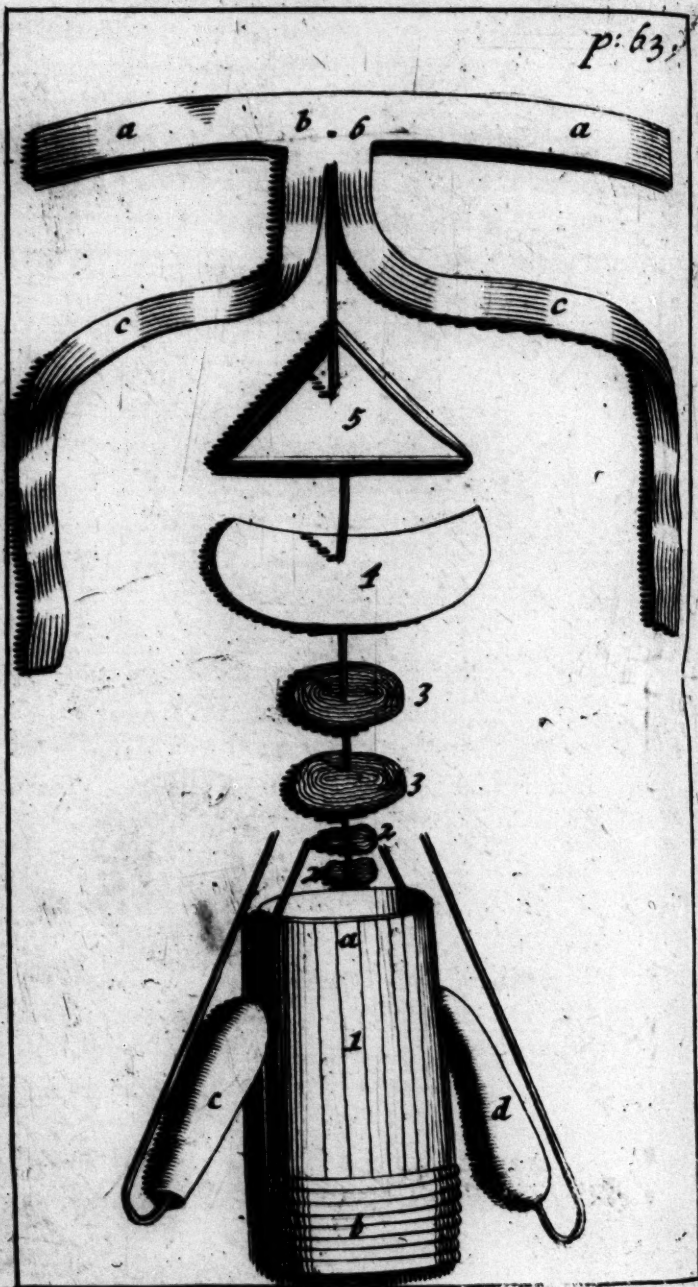






For y^e FISTULA IN ANO Tab: 34.

p: 63



that it may not be seen by thrusting forward, as happens in a Priapism and scalding of the Urine. This is likewise good in all great Inflammations, which would be less painful, if the Yard were suspended a little.

Put two long Tapes marked B B to the other End of the Case, and fasten one of these on one side, and the other on the other, to the Girth which goes round the Belly.

6. A Girth to go round the Belly to fasten the two Tapes to, which are at one end of the Case, and the third which is at the other. This Bandage is very convenient for all Diseases of the Yard. If there were nothing more than an Erection, there would not be occasion to use any thing besides the Case which is fixed to the Girth, which goes round the Belly.

The Dressing for a Fistula in Anus

A Fistula in the *Anus* or Fundament is a Callous and Cavernous Ulcer, into which Incisions are made to discharge the Pus. See the Dressings, Tab. 34.

1. A Machine of Leather, contrived to represent the *Fistulas* which arise in the Fundament. A is a Portion of the *Intestinum rectum*. B represents the Sphincter of the *Anus*. C the callous Bag or *Fistula*, which with one End opens into the *Anus*, the other small end is that which answers in the Buttock, where it opens likewise. D represents another *Fistula*, which opens only into the Gut, and not into the Buttock where it must be opened with a Lancer. E is a Wire which is passed thro' the Orifice made on the *Fistula* in the Buttock, and with the other

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End.

End passeth into the Gut, and from thence comes out by the Fundament. You must first bend your Wire as you see, then take the two Ends which you have brought together, in your left Hand, and with your Right cut the *Fistula* with one snip of your Scizars. This Wire serves to draw the *Fistula* for the more convenient cutting thro' it. There are other Instruments for the making the Operation, but for a sudden Occasion, this is very convenient. I thought it not impertinent to give you an Account of this small Machine, tho' it regards the Operation, and not the Dressing, to give you a better Idea of *Fistulas* which are very difficult to understand.

Dossils dipt in some Anodyne Unguent to appease the pain in the first Dressing; but after let them be dipt in some good Suppurative, and put as many of them as you can into the *Sinus*, to dissolve the Callosities.

3. Pledgits to cover the Dossils: For the first Dressing dip these in some Anodyne Liniment, and after make use of Digestives.

4. An Emplaster of *Diapalma*, or some other, as you judge convenient for covering the Pledgits. This must be cut on one side in form of a Crescent, that so it may fit the side of the *Anus*.

5. A great Compress made triangular, that it may be more handsomly applied by putting the greatest side towards the Fundament.

6. The double T to make a Bandage for the keeping on all the Dressings. This is made of three Pieces stitched together. Put the middle B on the Back, pass the Straps CC between the Legs, cross them and bring them over the Dressings

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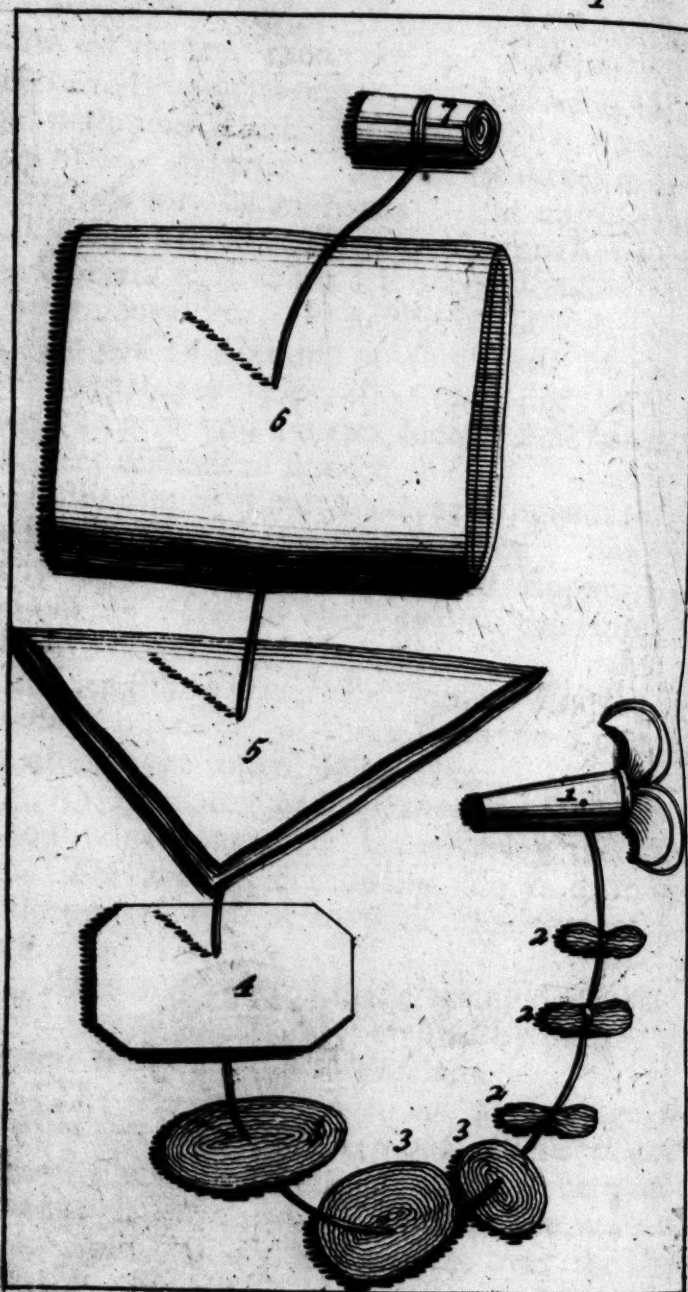
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Bandages and Dressings. 65

sings, and fasten them to the Girth AA which goes round the Body, tying them one on the one, and the other on the other side.

The Dressings for all other Indispositions of the *Anus* are the same in the whole. The Additions and Diminutions cannot be provided for, but depend on the Surgeons Judgment.

The Dressings for a Perfect and Imperfect Hernia, or Rupture.

A *Hernia* or Rupture, is the Falling of the Guts or *Omentum*, or some other of the Intestinal Parts into the Groin or *Scrotum*. When these Parts fall into the Groin the Rupture is imperfect, but if they fall into the *Scrotum*, it is said to be perfect.

To reduce these Parts into their Natural Situation, make a large Incision on the swelling, and then dress the Wound in the following manner. See Fig. 35.

1. A large capped Tent made of Linnen-cloth, to be introduced into the Hole or Ring of the Muscles after the Guts are reduced. This Tent must have a Head, and be tyed at the upper end with a good Thread which may hang out of the Wound, to draw out at pleasure, and prevent it from slipping into the Belly. We have shewn the Manner of making this in the Chapter of the *Empyema*. Before you introduce this Tent into the Rings, arm it with a good Dissective. That used in the *Hotel-Dieu* is made up thus.

Take Oil of Roses, three Ounces, three Yolks of Eggs, beat these with a Stick in a Dish,

till the whole be very well mixed ; and this is a very good Medicine against all Accidents. The Tent must be blunted at the End for fear of hurting the Gut, and must be long enough to hinder the Guts from beating on the Rings, which would hinder the Coalition of the Wound.

Some Practitioners prefer a thick short Tent, made of Lint, but it ordinarily happens that this Tent frustrates the Operation, as I have heard M. Morell an able Surgeon of Paris affirm, it not being stiff enough to resist the Impulsion of the Guts.

2. Dossils made of Lint and dipt in the above-mentioned Medicine to fill up the Wound.

3. Pledgits of Lint dipt in the same.

4. A large Emplaster to cover the former Dressings.

5. A large Triangular Compress to be laid over the Emplaster. This must be in several Doubles, and its largest side laid towards the Groin,

6. A great square Compress in four Leaves which must cover the Dressings and the whole Belly. This Compress is made use of, because before the Bandage is made, the Belly must be anointed with a strengthening Liniment, and this keeps the Patients Linnen and Clothes from being souled by the Medicine.

7. A Roller of an Inch and a half broad, and three Ells long, rolled up at one End only, for making the Bandage called the *Spica*. To make this, Put the End of the Roller on the Hip opposite to the side affected, and then bringing it over the Belly and over the Wound, pass under the Buttock, bring back the Roller over

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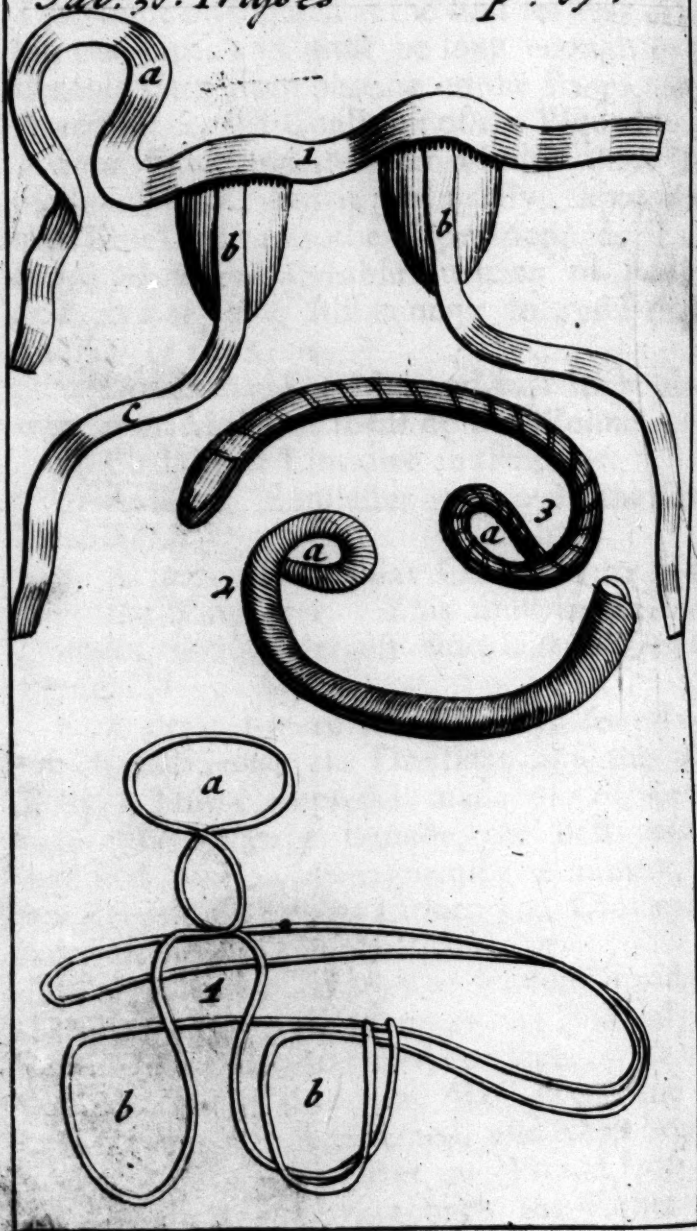
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the Wound, and there make an X. turn under the Back, pass over the Hip, over the Belly, and over the Wound, and there make an Edging, pass over the Thigh, turn round and make a second X. Continue thus the Turns of your Roller, till the whole Dressing be covered, and end with several Rounds about the Body. This is the Bandage which is most commonly made for this Operation, it is good, but it were to be wished that it were more convenient, for the Patient must strain to raise himself for the carrying the Roller under.

If the Rupture were perfect, and an Incision were made into the *Scrotum*, it ought to be filled with Pledgits dipt in the aforesaid Liniment, and a Compress laid over all, and the *Scrotum* kept up in a Suspensory or Bag-Truss, which shall be described.

Several different Kinds of Trusses for Ruptures.

See Tab. 36. Fig. 1.

1. A Truss made of Dimetty, of which A is the Girth that goes round the Body, where it is fastened by Tags at the end, B B are two Balls which must be pretty hard; these are to be applied on the Groin on each side on the places of the Rings. When there is a Rupture only on one side it is best nevertheless to use the double Truss, because it is more steady on the Part. C are two Straps fastened to the under part of the Balls. These Straps must pass between the legs, and be brought up behind and fastened to the Girth one on each side.

E 4

This

This Bandage is good in small Ruptures, but useless in large ones, where you must have recourse to steel Trusses. *Tab. 36. Fig. 2.*

2. A Truss for the right side, which may be made of a thick Iron Wire, and must be lined with Dimetty in the place *A.* where it is applied on the Swelling or on the Groin. This Truss is good in small descents.

3. Another for the left side. These are to be tryed by Straps fastened to their Ends as common steel Trusses. They have this Convenience, that the Surgeon can make them when he has occasion, or is in a place where he cannot procure Steel ones, which are only to be had in great Cities. *See Tab. 36. Fig. 4.*

4. A Truss made with a thick Iron Wire for the *Exomphalos*. Make a great Ball of Cloth on the upper Plate of the Iron marked *A.* which must be applied on the swelling of the Navil, and let Balls be made likewise on the Plates of Iron marked *B.* which are to be applied to the Groin. These last serve to keep the Truss better on the Swelling of the Navil.

This Truss is very convenient for Ruptures of the Navil, which you dare not attempt to reduce. It has this advantage, that being made of Wire, by its springiness it yields to all the Motions of the Belly in Inspiration and Expiration.

Put a Strap of Leather to the End of the Branch which goes round the Body, to fasten it in the same manner as other steel Trusses.

Divers Pessaries to put up the Neck of the Womb.
Tab. 37.

1. A great Pessary to be introduced with the Hand

Hand, into the Neck of the Womb after it is reduced into its Place. Thrust this as far as may be into the Neck of the Womb, and fasten it with a Ribbon round the Thigh, that it may not slip too far up, because it would be difficult to draw it out. This Pessary must be made with the thickest Cork you can get. It must have a large Hole in the middle for married Women, but a small one may serve for Maids, if it be large enough for the Passage of their Courses. This Pessary must not be round but have Angles blunted, which stays better.

I have seen a Woman in the *Hotel-Dieu*, who having had a Descent of the Womb, had put into the Neck a small Ball of Box, which she had passed above the Os Pubis, and not being able to get it out, had carried it there for fifteen or twenty Years, without having any falling out in all that time. This Woman being brought ill into the *Hotel-Dieu*, tells a Surgeon of it, who with a *Forceps* drew it out, in the same manner as is used in cutting for the Stone. You must take care to prevent Accidents of this Kind, for this would hinder Generation, and if the Woman happened to be with Child, she could not be delivered. See Fig. 2.

A round Pessary introduced into the Womb to keep it up. This is not so good as the former upon the Account of its Figure. I mention it only because some Practitioners make use of it. See Fig. 3.

A solid Pessary made in a Form of a Cone. This Pessary is good for young Girls, because it is lesser and more easily introduced than the others, and you must make as little Dilatation in

Maids as is possible : But it is not so steady as the first by reason of its Figure. Tye this too round the Thigh with a Ribbon. See Fig. 4.

A large Pessary made hollow like a Horn with several Holes. This is put up the Neck of the Womb to receive Fumigations.

The Dressing for Castration.

Castration is an Amputation of the Testicle when it is Gangren'd or Mortified, or is so streightly united to the Gut, that it cannot be separated without taking off pretty much of its Substance, or when it is contused and bruised, and the Circulation is interrupted, or it is Varicose. When the Operation is made, apply this Dressing. See Tab. 38.

1. A good Wax Thread in four Doubles for tying the Vessels as high as may be towards the Belly, before you take off the Testicle. First make a Turn as near the Rings as you can, and tye it, then make a second Turn, and make two Knots above. It is best to leave the Ends of the Threads without cutting them, and draw them a little to the side of the Wound.

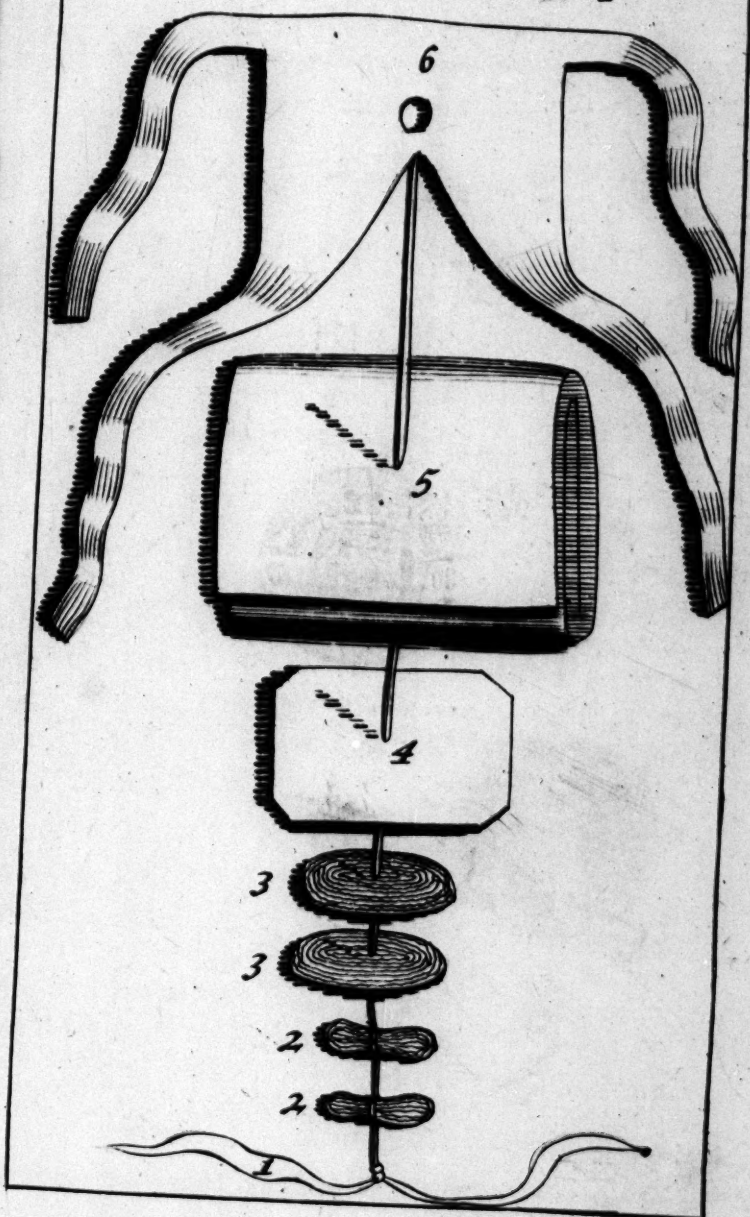
2. Several Dossils of Lint to be dipt in some good Digestive to promote the Suppuration and dissolve the Carnosities, which most commonly attend this Indisposition.

3. Large Pledgits of Lint for covering the Dossils and Wound, being first dipt in some good Digestive.

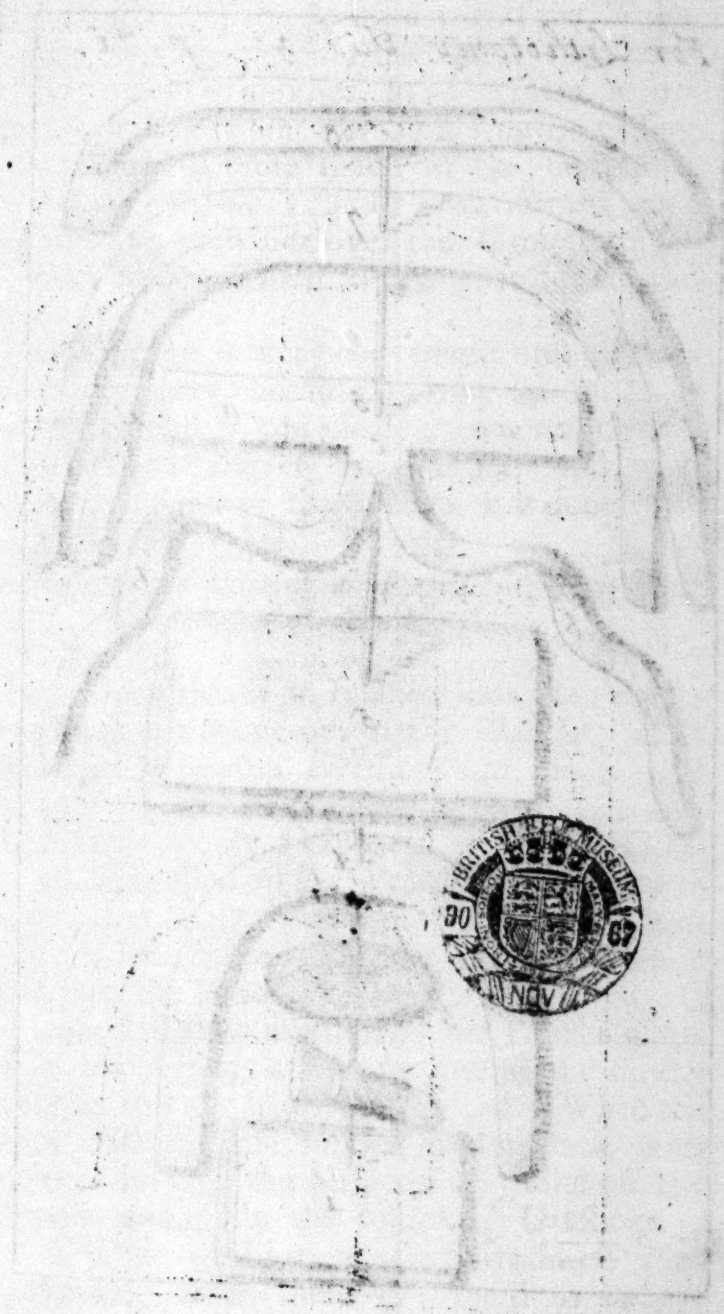
4. A large *Diapalma* Emplaster to cover the whole.

5. A Compress in four Doubles to cover the Emplaster.

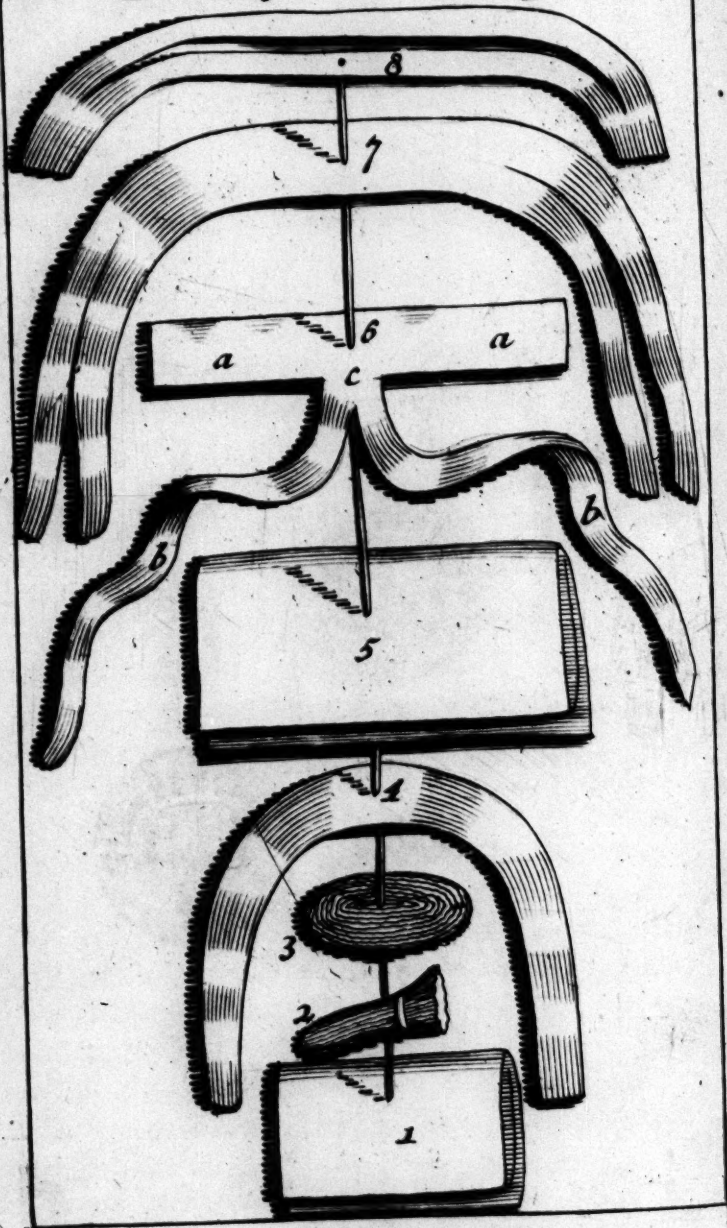
For Castration Tab: 38. p: 70.







For Lithotomy Tab: 39. p. 71.



6. A Bandage of the *Scrotum* with four Tails. Bring the two upper round the Body, then cross the lower one over another, so as to form a sort of Pocket or Bag to put the Stones into, passing the Yard thro' a Hole made in the undivided Part. Raise the two Tails or lower Straps, and bring them on each side over the Groin, to fasten them to the Girth which goes round the Body.

This Bandage is very convenient and preferable to any other, because it may be made as great or as small as you please, by crossing the Tails more or less over one another, and with three or four Cuts of the Scizars, it is done.

The Dressings for Cutting or Extracting the Stone out of the Bladder.

This Operation is an Incision into the *Perineum* to fetch the Stone out of the Bladder, after which the following Dressings are made. See Tab. 39.

1. A large square Compress in several Doubles, to be applied on the Wound made in the *Perineum*, that so the Patient may be carried into his Bed as soon as he is cut, for fear lest the Air should hurt the Wound.

A robust Fellow must carry the Patient to his Bed in his Arms, and have one Hand on the Compress to keep it on the Wound. When the Patient shall be laid in Bed on his Back with his Knees raised, the Surgeon may take off the Compress and apply the following Dressings.

2. A Tent of Lint to be introduced into the Wound, when there is ground to believe
some

some Fragments of the Stone are in the Bladder, which is known by looking on the Stone which is taken out, for if it appear to be broken, it may be imagined there remain some parts in the Bladder. On the contrary, if it be polite and smooth, it may be believed to be entire. But instead of the Tent I think it better to put a Silver Pipe into the Wound.

3. A Pledgit of Lint as long as the Wound, which it is laid over, being first covered with Bole to stop the Blood.

4. An Emplaster to lay over the Pledgit, this must be shaped like a Horseshoo, and be covered with Bole. The Broad part is applied on the Wound, and the two long Branches towards the Groins between the Cods and the Thigh.

5. A large oblong Compress doubled, dipt in warm Oxycrate, which is applied over the Dressings, and with the other End the Cods are kept up, being first Humected with Oil of Roses to assuage the Pain.

6. The double T to keep up all the Dressings. Bring the Girth *AA* round the Bottom of the Breast, and the Place *C* under the Back, then cross the two Tails or Straps *BB* between the Thighs, and apply the Place where they cross on the Wound. Bring these two Straps up and fasten them on each side to the Girth *AA*. which you have brought round the Body, having first well Embrocated the Abdomen with good Oil of Roses, as well as all the contiguous Parts.

In the *Hotel-Dieu* instead of the double T. they make use of a large Sling with four Tails. This Bandage is good, and if you think fit, may be made thus.

Bandages and Dressings. 73

7. A Sling with four Tails. Apply the undivided Part on the Wound, bring the two Tails behind on each side, and fasten them to the Scapulary, bring the two other Tails up before, and crossing them, fasten them to the Scapulary, as before.

8. The Scapulary often described before.

The Dressing for a Dislocation of the Thigh.

This is made with a large simple Compress, wetted in Oxycrate or Wine heated, to encompass the Joint, and then make the Bandage called *Spica*, with a Roller with one Head two Inches broad, and five or six Ells in length. Suppose it was the left Thigh which was out. Apply the end of the Roller on the right Hip, your Patient lying on his Back, bring it over the Belly and then over the Hip on the side affected, turn under the Thigh; reascend over the Hip affected, and there make an X over the first turn of the Roller, turn behind the Patient's Back, pass over the sound Hip, over the Belly, over the Hip affected, and make an X and an Edging on the first Turns, continue the Turns of your Roller, till the Hip be quite covered with the Xs. and Edgings you have made. As these Xs. fall one a little short of the other by means of the small Edgings; there is a sort of a Figure made, resembling the Ears of Corn, from whence this Bandage derives its name. You must not make any *Spica* on the sound Hip, but only Rounds, that is, you pass the Turns of the Roller one over another, without leaving any Edging either on that Hip, or the Belly, or behind the

the Back, but only on the part affected. Fasten the remaining Part of your Roller by Rounds about the Body, and so pin it.

The Dressing for a Fracture of the Thigh.

1. A single Linnen-Cloth, steeped in Oxycrate, or Red-Wine, in which the Thigh is lapped, laying the middle on the Fracture.

2. A large Linnen Compress, laid all along the Thigh, to fill the Curvity, that one Leg may not be longer than it naturally ought to be: If this Curvity were not filled, the Splints would depress the Bones, and the Thigh become too long: This Compress must be thick enough, and as long as the Thigh. Cast your Eyes on your Skeleton, to observe this Curvity.

3. A Roller with one Head, three Ells long, and two Inches broad, make three rounds pretty close about the Fracture, then rise to the upper end of the Thigh with small edgings, and fasten it about the Thigh with Rounds.

4. A Roller with one Head, four Ells in length, and two Inches broad; with this make two Rounds on the Fracture, descend with small edgings, and fasten the Roller with several Rounds below the Knee, without covering this, having filled the small of the Thigh with graduated Compresses, before you go so low.

5. A graduated Compress turned round the Thigh, above the Knee, to make the Limb equal. The edgings must be continued, by descending over the Compress, and the Roller fastned by several Rounds, about the upper Part of the Tibia, that is below the Knee.

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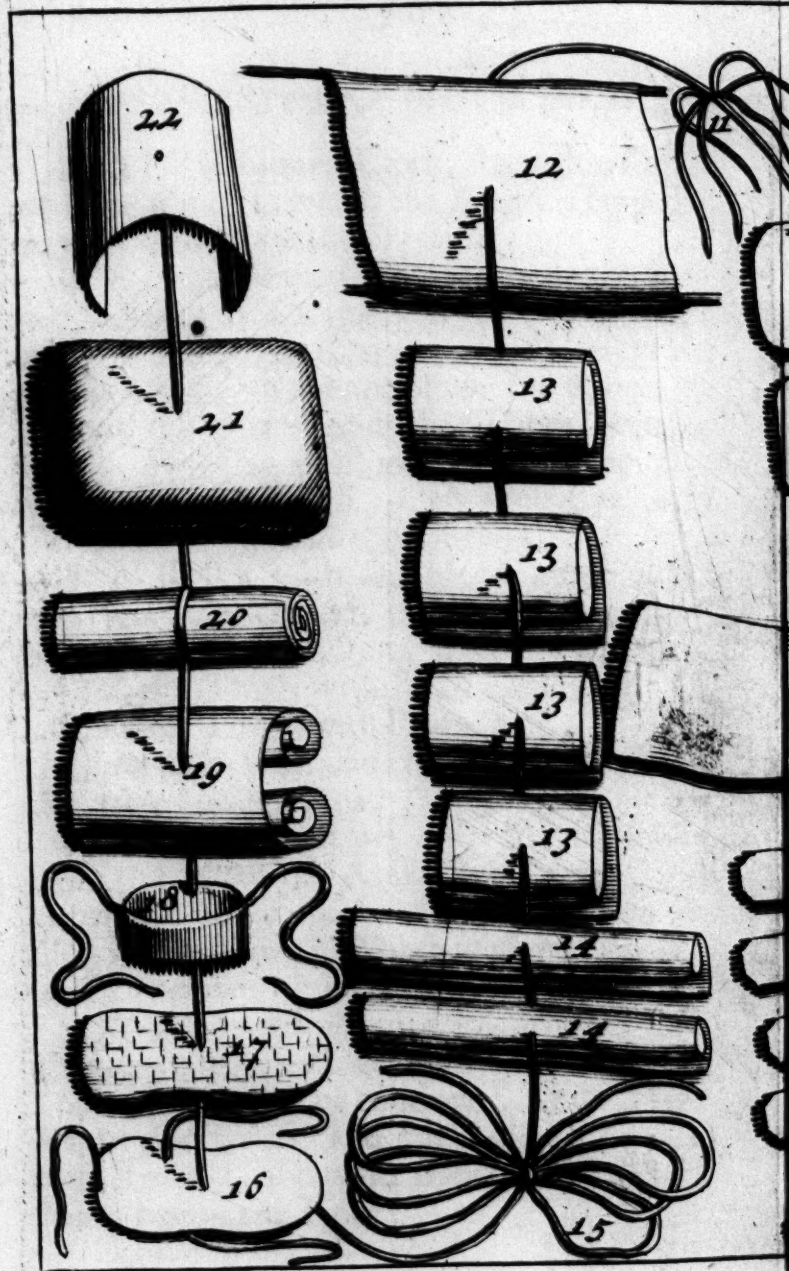
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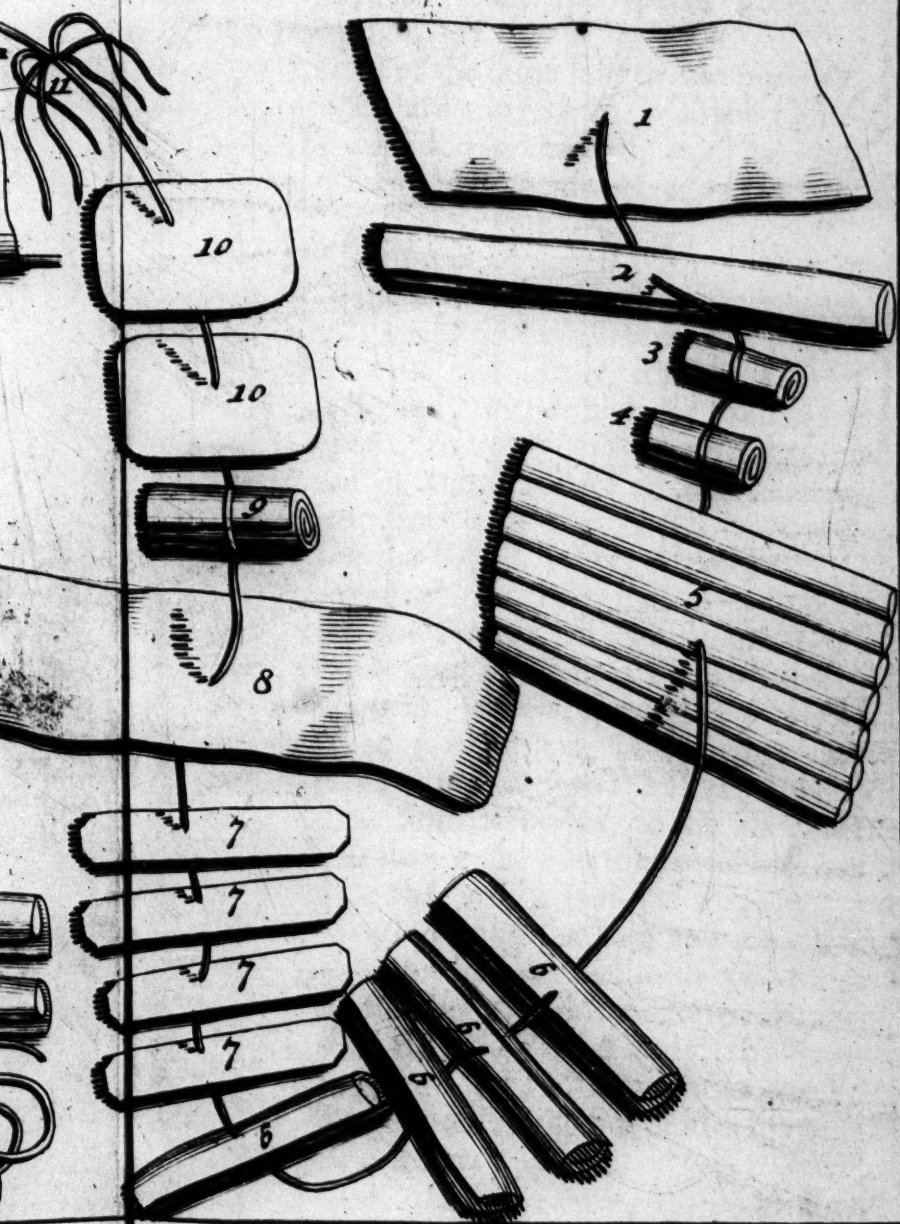
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For a Fracture of the T



the Thigh Tab: 40. p: 71:





6. Four long Compresses of about six Inches, in four Doubles, to be applied on the Fracture: They must be of the breadth of three Points of a Finger, and laid so, that the spaces between them may be equal.

7. Four Splints of the same length and breadth, as the Compresses laid over them: These Compresses must be rounded at the end, must be very slender, and pliant, and made of a very light Wood.

8. A large Compress of Linnen-Rags, dipt in Oxycrate, or Wine heated, to embrace the Splints, as a step towards keeping them fast on the Part.

9. A Roller with one Head, four Ells long, and two Inches broad, with which the Splints are embraced: Begin to apply this by two Rounds about the Place of the Fracture; then descend, and reascend the length of the Thigh with edgings, and fasten the Roller where it ends.

10. Two large Pastboards, shaped round at the end, which must embrace the whole Dressing, without touching it: These are to be dipt in the same Liquor, in which you have wetted your Dressing, to soften them, that so they may adjust themselves, the better to the Part.

11. Three or four Ribbons, to tie the Pastboards which embrace the Dressings: Here you must begin to tie that which is in the middle.

12. Great Junks to lay the Leg and Thigh in. The Branch between the Legs must go to the Groin, without hurting it, and the external Branch must go along on the side of the Body, the better to keep the Leg and Thigh, and hinder the Patient from being lamed, which would happen, if the Junks were too flat.

13. Four

13. Four little Cushions, or thick square Compresses, two of which are placed, one on each side, to fill up the Cavities, which are below the Knee, and two more, one on each side the Ankle: If you have none of these small Cushions, pretty thick square Compresses may suffice, and would be as good. These last are used in the *Hotel Dieu*.

14. Two thick longitudinal Compresses, one of which is laid on the Thigh lengthways, and the other on the Ham lengthways, to fill the Cavity between the Junks, and tie the Junks more neatly together: Some Practitioners will not admit any of these Compresses on the Thigh or Leg, because they press it too much. You may do as you think fit.

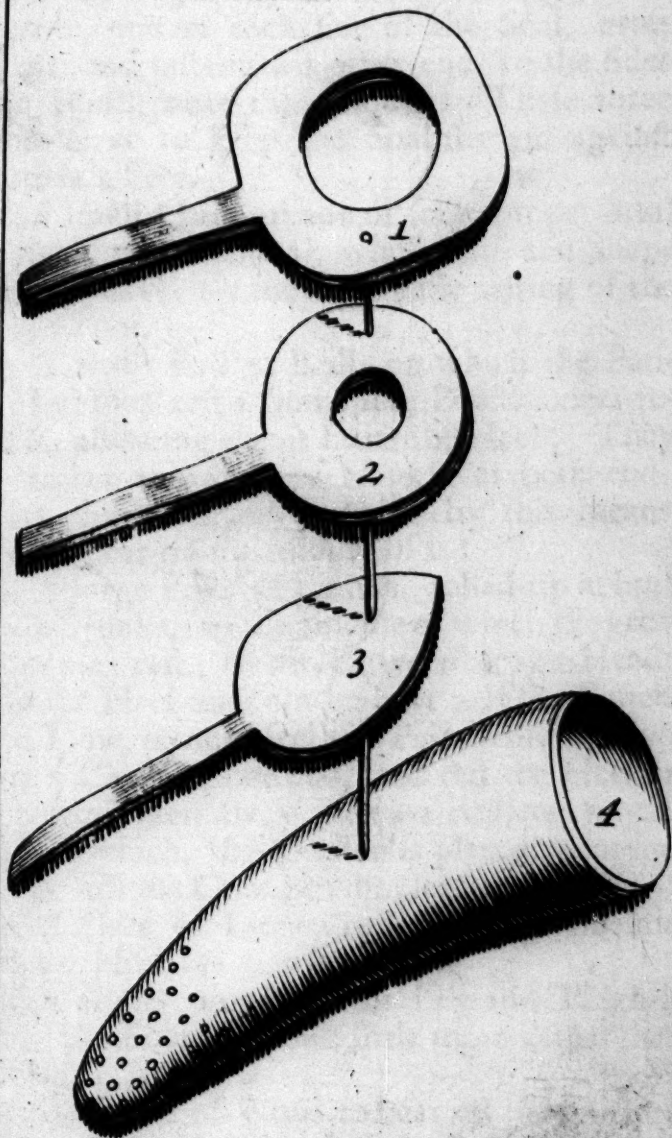
15. Seven Ribbons to tie the Junks, that is, three for the Leg, beginning with that in the middle; three for the Thigh, and the seventh to tie round the Body of the Branch of the Junk, which externally ascends towards the Armpit: It wou'd be very convenient to encompass the Branch of the Junk, which goes under the Armpit, with two large Napkins, folded lengthways; one of which should pass round the Belly, and the other round the Breast.

Observe that you must spread these Ribbons on the Bed, before you place the Junks, because otherwise, you would be obliged to stir the Leg for each Ribbon, which would be very Dangerous: Make the Knot on the side of the Junks.

16. A Soal made of Wood or Pastboard, to support the Patient's Foot, which must be kept streight.

Tab: 37. Pessaries

p: 68 .





You must fasten three Ribbons to this Soal, that is, one at the end, the other end of which must be fastned to the Longitudinal Compress, which is laid lengthways all along the Leg; and two more, one on each side of the Soal, cross these last, and fasten their other ends to the sides of the Junks, near the middle: These three Ribbons serve to keep the Soal streight against the Patient's Feet.

17. A small Quilt, made of some proper Stuff to be sow'd over the Soal, whose Size and Shape it ought to have, for the more easie resting of the Patient's Foot.

18. A small Ball or Roll, on which the Patient's Heel may rest: Some late Practitioners reject this, affirming that it hurts the Heel: They chuse rather to roll up a Napkin at both ends, and lay the Heel on it, which by this means, will only bear on the middle of it.

19. A large Piece of Linnen, rolled up at both ends like Junks, on the middle of which the great Tendon may rest; to wit, between the two Heads, that so the Heel may not be hurt: If the Patient shall in Time, come to feel any Pain in the Tendon, roll up a Cloth at one end, and rest the Heel on it; having taken away the two Rollers, in the middle of which, the Tendon is placed, continuing thus, till the Cure be compleated.

20. A Piece of Linnen rolled soft, to be laid under the Heel, as was said.

21. A Roller on which the Leg and Thigh is placed, the Foot must be a little more raised than the Thigh.

22. A Cradle of Wood to bear off the Cloaths, and keep them from hurting the Part.

The Dressing for the Rotula broken transversely. See Fig. 41.

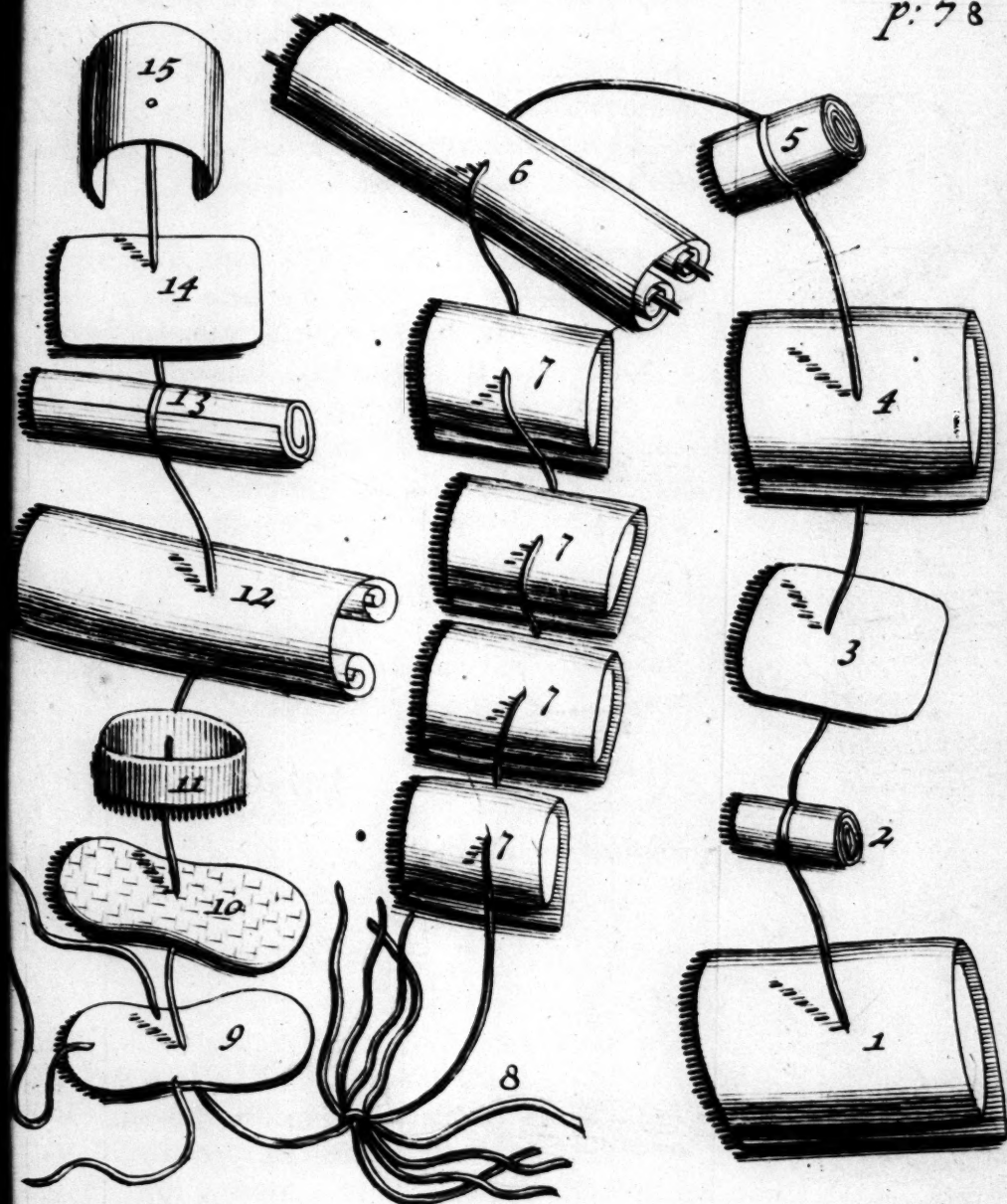
1. Lay under the Ham a Compress of about an Inch in thickness, one end of which must advance under the Thigh, and the other under the Leg; it must be large enough to embrace half the Ham: This Compress hinders the Bandage from pressing too much on the Blood-Vessels, and Tendons. You must make a Servant hold it on the Place where it is laid; and then,

2. Take a Small Roller with two Heads, three Ells long, and an Inch and a half broad: Apply the middle of your Roller immediately above the *Rotula*; descend with the two Heads under the Ham, and cross there; rise round the Thigh over the *Rotula*, and there make an X; continue in this manner the Turns of your Roller, above and below the *Rotula*. The X's which you make there, will form a *Spica* above, and another beneath, opposite to the former; when this is done, fasten your Roller above or below the *Rotula*, as you please, by a Round or two, and then pin it; all the Turns about the *Rotula*, must be pretty streight, for fear the upper Piece should be drawn up to the Thigh, by the Action of the Muscles.

3. After this, put a great Pastboard under the Ham, which may be large enough to embrace a Moiety, and long enough to advance a little under the Thigh and Leg: It must be shaped a little round at the end, and wetted in warm Wine, to soften it, that it may accomodate it self to, and keep better on the Ham: This Pastboard hin-

For y' ROTULA Fractured transversely Tab: 41.

p: 78



ders the Vessels and Tendons, from being too much compressed.

4. Place under the *Rotula*, a thick square Compress in several Doubles; this Compress being pressed on the Part, by the Bandage, above described, hinders the *Callus*, which should reunite the two fractured Bones, from making any Inequalities on the *Rotula*, which would cause Pain kneeling.

5. Take a Roller with one Head, two or three Ells long, and an Inch and a half broad; lay the end of your Roller on the *Rotula*, about which, make several Rounds, rise and descend with several edgings, till the whole Part be covered, then stay it by a Round or two, and finish it: Observe to keep the Compress close on the Part, to prevent the *Callus*, from growing unequal.

6. The Leg and Thigh are to be placed in great Junks, which are thus made: Take a small Cloth double, and roll it over a small Staff, compassed with Straw, which must be streight, tire, and unbroken.

7. Four thick Compresses of Linnen-Cloth, one of which is to be laid on each side the Knee, and one on each side the Ancles, to fill the Cavities, that so the Junks may be applied streight along the Leg.

8. Six Tapes or Ribbons, put under the Junks, tie them round, viz. three for the Leg, and three for the Thigh: Begin to tie those in the middle, and make the Knots on the side of the Junks, on the outside of the Leg and Thigh.

9. A Soal made of Pastboard or Wood, to support the Patient's Foot, and keep it streight; three

three Ribbons must be fastned to this, viz. one at the end, which must be fastned by its other end, to the middle of the Longitudinal Compress, which is laid on the whole length of the Leg, and one on each side of the Soal, which must cross, and have their other ends pinned to the side of the Junks; viz. one on each side, about the middle, to support the Foot, and keep it streight.

10. A small Quilt of the same Figure and Bigness, which must be sowed over it, for the more easie resting of the Foot.

11. A small Roll or Ball, to support the Patient's Heel. Some Practitioners reject this, because it hurts the Heel, if it be continued there.

12. A great Cloth rolled at the two ends, as the Junks, but without either Straw, or a Staff of Wood, to support the great Tendon, on the middle A, which will be kept up by the two Globes on each side: This is better than the former, because it does not hurt the Heel.

13. A soft Roll of Linnep-Cloth, to be put under the Patient's Heel, when he is weary of the former.

14. A Pillow to lay the whole Leg on.

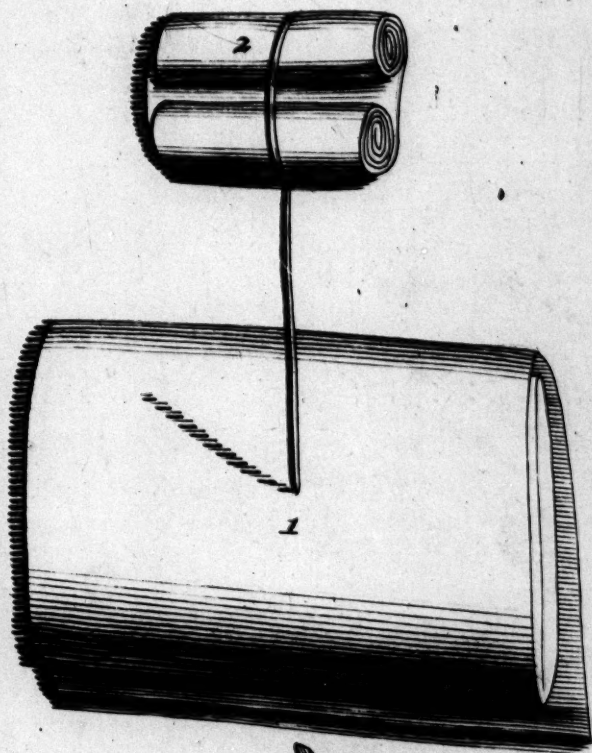
15. A Cradle of Wood, to be laid over the Patient's Foot, to keep the Cloaths off.

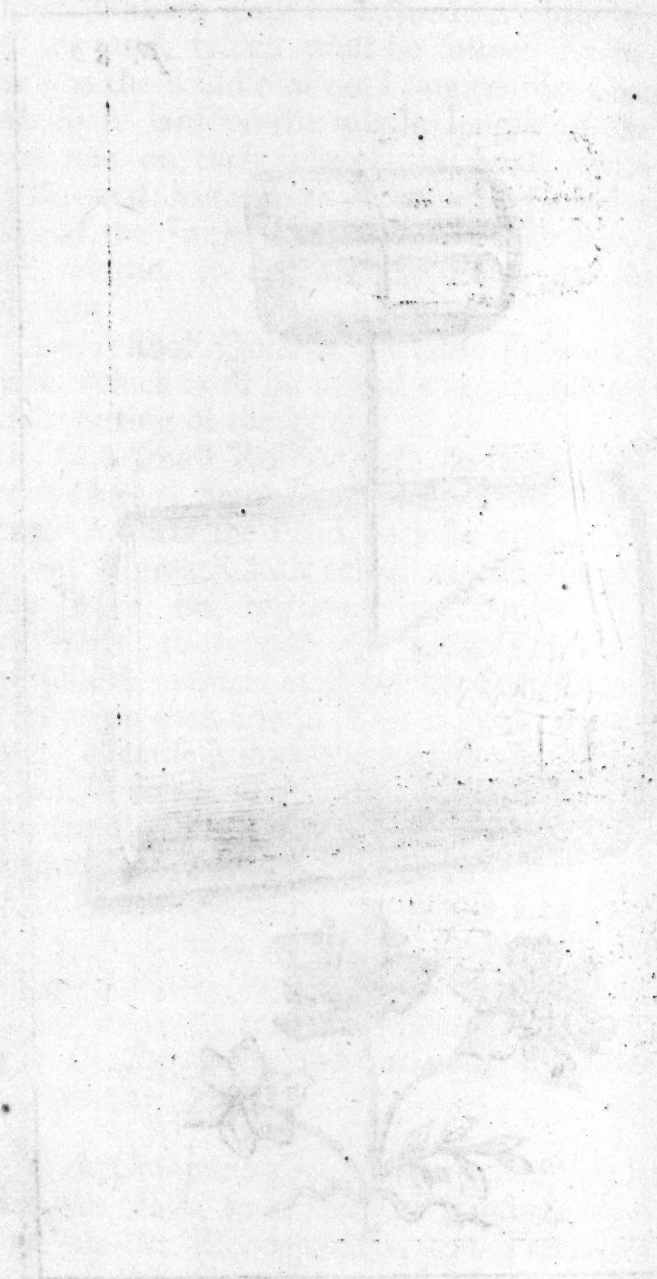
The Dressing for a Dislocation of the Kneec. See Fig. 42.

1. A Compress about an Inch thick, to lay under the Ham, to hinder the Bandage from pressing on the Blood-Vessels, and Tendons; one end of this Compress must advance under the Thigh

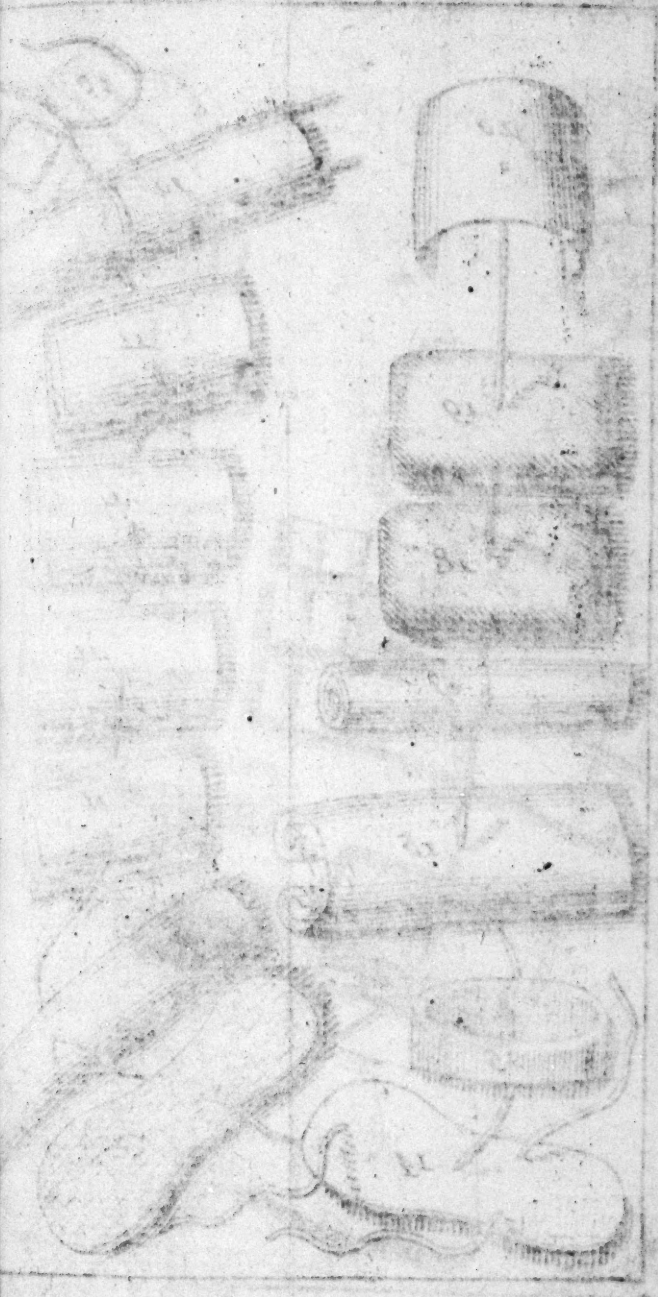
For a Dislocation of y^e Knee Tab. 42.

p. 80.

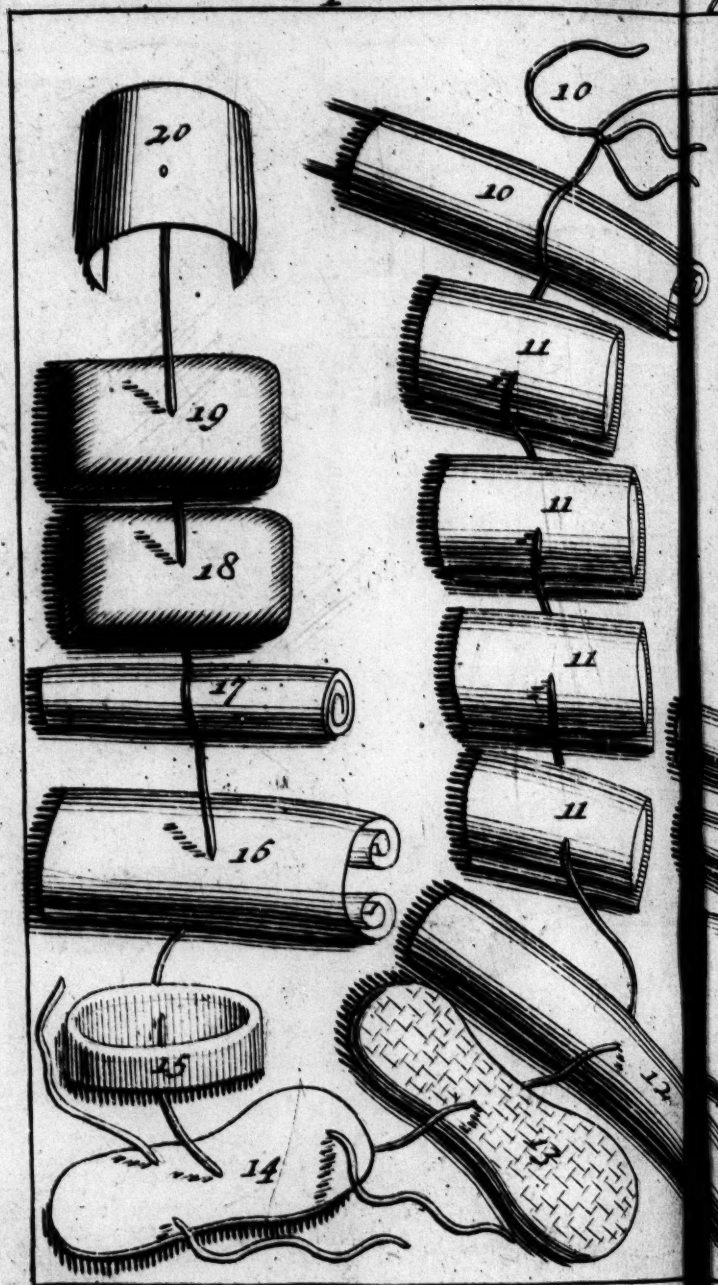


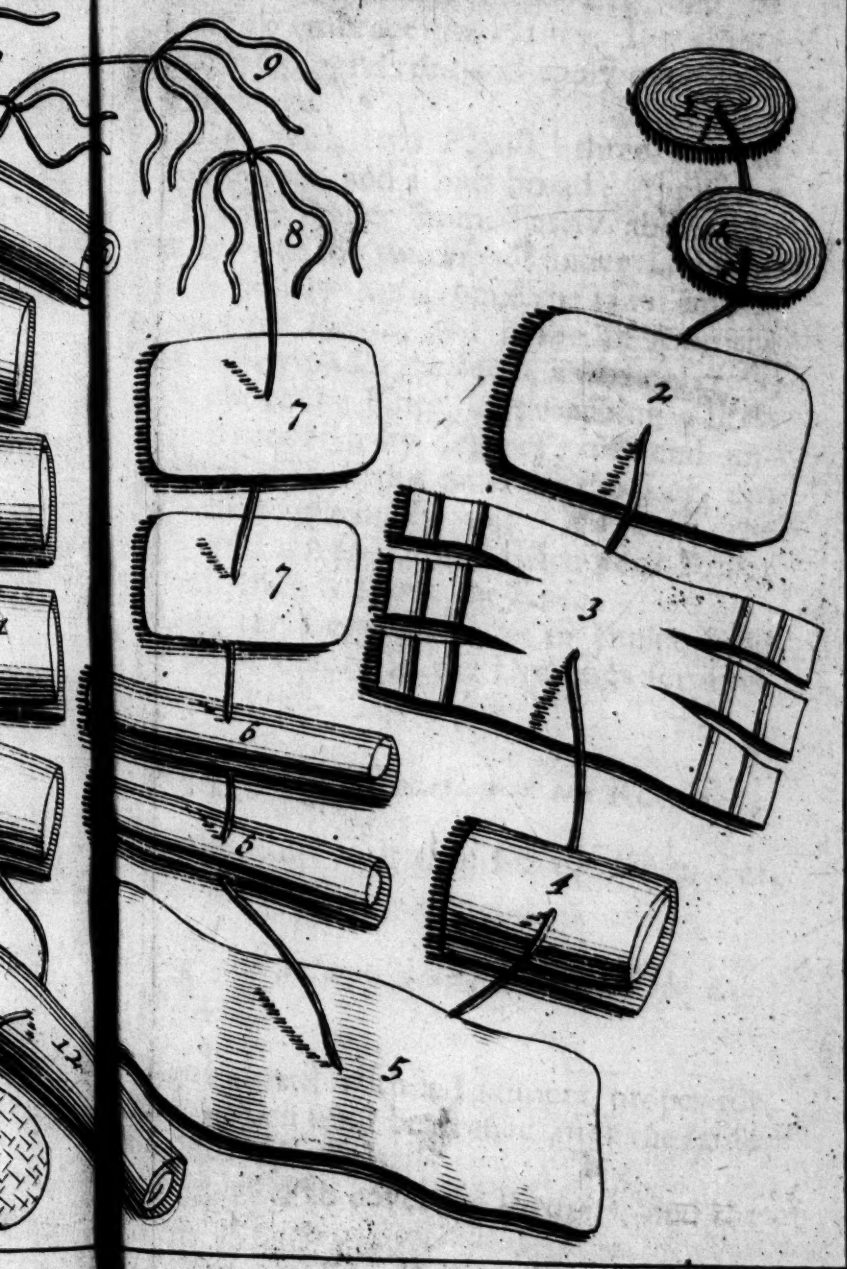


For a Commemorative Tablet



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Bandages and Dressings.

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high, and the other under the Leg, and be large enough to embrace the Ham: Let a Sergeant keep this Compress on, and apply over it the following Bandage.

2. A Roller with two Heads, three Ells in length, and an Inch and a half broad: Apply the middle of your Roller immediately above the knee, bring down the two Heads under the Ham, and there cross them, turn round the Ham immediately under the *Rotula*, and make an X on the leg; reascend by under the Ham, and there cross, make an X above the Knee, approaching a little higher, so as to cover it by degrees; descend under the Ham, and make an X on the Leg, approaching thus gradually with X's over the knee, till it be covered, then fasten your Roller with several Rounls above the Knee.

For laying the Leg and Thigh in Junks, read the Description before in the Dressings for Fractures of the Thigh.

The Dressing for a Dislocation of the Rotula.

This is the same with that for the Knee. See p. 42.

Dressing for a Complicate Fracture of the Leg.

See Fig. 43.

Pledgits armed with a Liniment proper for a Wound, which must be dressed after the same manner as other Wounds.

An Emplaster to cover the Pledgits, and the Wound.

3. A

3. A Bandage with eighteen Tails, to be used instead of the simple Roller, to prevent stirring the Patient's Leg at each Dressing. To make the Bandage with eighteen Tails, Take three pieces of Cloth, as long as the Leg, and large enough to go round it, and to cross over it; lay these Cloths one over the other, and Stitch them in the middle: Cut these three Cloths at both Ends, so that the upper Cloth, that is, that which must immediately touch the Leg, may be longer by the breadth of a Finger, than that in the middle, and may be one Finger's breadth shorter, than that which it lies over: The Reason of these Gradations is, because the Tails are more easily taken, each in Particular by the end, to apply them over the Leg. Besides, the Cloths that are first applied round the Leg, thicken it, and for this Reason, the last must be larger, that they may embrace them; when the Cloths are thus cut of an unequal length at their ends, divide each lengthways into three equal Pieces, by cutting them towards the middle, where you must leave three Inches in breadth undivided: By this Section, there will be nine Tails on each side, that is, eighteen in all, from whence this Bandage takes its Name. Before these are laid round the Leg, let the whole Cloth be dipt in Oxycratal warm Wine, or some other convenient Liquor. Put this Bandage under-neath the Ham, and over the Junks, first laying a Compress on it, to prevent the Pus from fouling it: In applying this begin with the middle Tail, which you must bring smoothly round the Leg, pass your Hand on the other side, to take the middle Tail on the opposite side, which answers to the former, or to speak more

Bandages and Dressings. 83

properly, is a continuation of it. Bring these two Laps one over another ; then raise the other pieces of the first Row after the same manner ; observe not to lay these circularly round the Leg, but a little obliquely passing one over the other, and so this Bandage will be firmer. After you have bound up the Leg, with the first six Tails, lay on a Longitudinal Compress on each side of it.

4. A Compress in one Double, to be laid on the Shank, under the Leg, before any of the Tails are raised : This serves to receive the Pus, which flows from the Wound, that it may not spoil the Bandage, which cannot be taken off and put on again, without stirring the Part ; a Thing to be avoided as much as may be.

5. A single Compress of Linnen, to embrace the Leg, and cover the Pledgits, and an Emplaster ; it must be large enough for this purpose ; the ends too must pass over one another, and it ought to be near as long as the Leg ; it must be put in Oxycrate, or Wine heated, before it be applied. This Compress is laid on the Bandage with sixteen Tails, before it be wrapt round the Part.

6. Two Longitudinal Compresses, of six or seven inches in length, and an Inch and a half broad, in several Doubles, which must be laid on the Leg, one on the one side, and the other on the other side of the Leg, on the Tails which are to be brought round it ; but observe not to lay them over the Wound : Two Compresses are sufficient, because the Wound takes up one part of the Leg. Do not think that any Splints of Wood, ought to be laid on these Compresses, as is done in Fractures, where there is no Wound, lest too great Compression create mischievous Accidents :
Let

Let a Servant keep the two Compresses on, and raise the second Row as you did the first, beginning with the Cloth in the middle, which must always be wrapped round the fractured Bone. In the last Place, raise the third Row, beginning in the same manner, with the Cloth in the middle, which you must bring over the Fracture, observing to lay each Tail a little obliquely, because in passing one over another, the Bandage is more firm, as was said before,

7. Two large Pastboards, shaped round at the End, which embrace the whole Leg, and keep on the Dressings; These Pastboards must be dipped in Oxycrate, to soften them, that so they may fit more neatly and closely on the Part, to whose Figure they will accommodate themselves, when they are dry: These must not cross one over another: Observe, these Pastboards must be straighter below than above, because the Leg is slenderer there.

8. Three Ribbons or Tapes, to keep the Pastboards on the Part: The middle one is to be tied first, making a Knot, and over this a simple Bow Knot on the out-side of the Leg.

9. Three Ribbons or Tapes, laid on the Bed under the Leg, at equal distances one from the other, with which the Junks are tied.

10. Junks to lay the Leg in. These must not go above three Inches beyond the Knee, for if they went to the upper end of the Thigh, this being thicker than the Leg, would not be well supported, and the Ligature made round the Thigh, would press them, and draw aside the Leg.

The Junks are made with a Cloth doubled, or in three Leaves, thus: Take a Staff about three Inches longer than the Leg, put some Straw about it, and bind this round with a Filler; then roll up the Staff encompassed with Straw at either end of the Cloth, and these are the Junks in which the Patient's Leg is to be laid.

11. Four thick square Compresses in several Doubles, which are applied between the Junks and the Leg, to fill up the Vacuities, that is one on each side under the Ancles; and one on each side the Leg, below the Knee, in the Cavities which are there: When the four Compresses are put in the aforesaid Places, tie the Junks with the three Ribbons or Tapes laid under them, making a Knot with a simple Bow above, on the outside the Junks.

12. A Longitudinal Compress laid all along the *Tibia*, between the Junks, and over all the Dressings before you tie the former: This Compress serves to stay the Ribbons. Some Practitioners reject this.

13. A small Quilt which is sowed on a Soal made of Pastboard, to support the Patient's Foot and keep it streight. Tho' this Situation of the Foot is fatiguing and not natural; yet it is necessary, because it keeps the great Tendon extended, which otherwise would be thortned, and the Patient after his Recovery, could not go without some support.

14. A Soal made of Pastboard, which ought to be almost of the Figure, and bigness of the Foot: This is that which is to be covered with the Quilt just now mentioned: You must fasten three Ribbons to it, one at the end, which is to be girdled on the middle of the Leg, to the Longitudinal

rudinal Compress, and one on each side of it, which must cross and have their ends pinned to the middle of the Junks, the one on the one side, and the other on the other. This crossing stays the Soal, that it cannot incline to one side or the other.

15. A Roll or Ball as soft as can be made, to support the Patient's Heel: This Roll is perforated, that so the Heel bearing on the Hole, may not be hurt. Some Practitioners rather chuse false Junks after this manner.

16. False Junks to support the great Tendon, that the Heel may not be hurt, as it is in the former way: Take a pretty large and long Linnen Cloth, roll it at the two ends, as you see in the Figure, and support the Tendon on this Cloth, between the two Heads.

17. A Roller made of soft Cloth on which the Heel rests, when the Patient is weary of the false Junks: These Dressings may be changed alternately, according as you find he complains.

18. A Pillow laid under the Ham to fill up the Caviry, for fear, lest the Leg receive an ill Direction.

19. A Pillow to be laid under the Leg.

20. A Cradle of Wood to keep off the Cloath. Nevertheless you must take care to lay something very light and warm over the Leg in Winter, for fear of the Cold.

The Dressing for a simple Fracture of the Leg.
Tab. 44.

1. A simple Compress large enough to embrace almost the whole Leg, on which it must be applied smooth and equally, laying one end over the other: This is to be dip't in Oxycrate, or Water heated, or spread with *Ceratum Refrigera* and here be any Inflammation.

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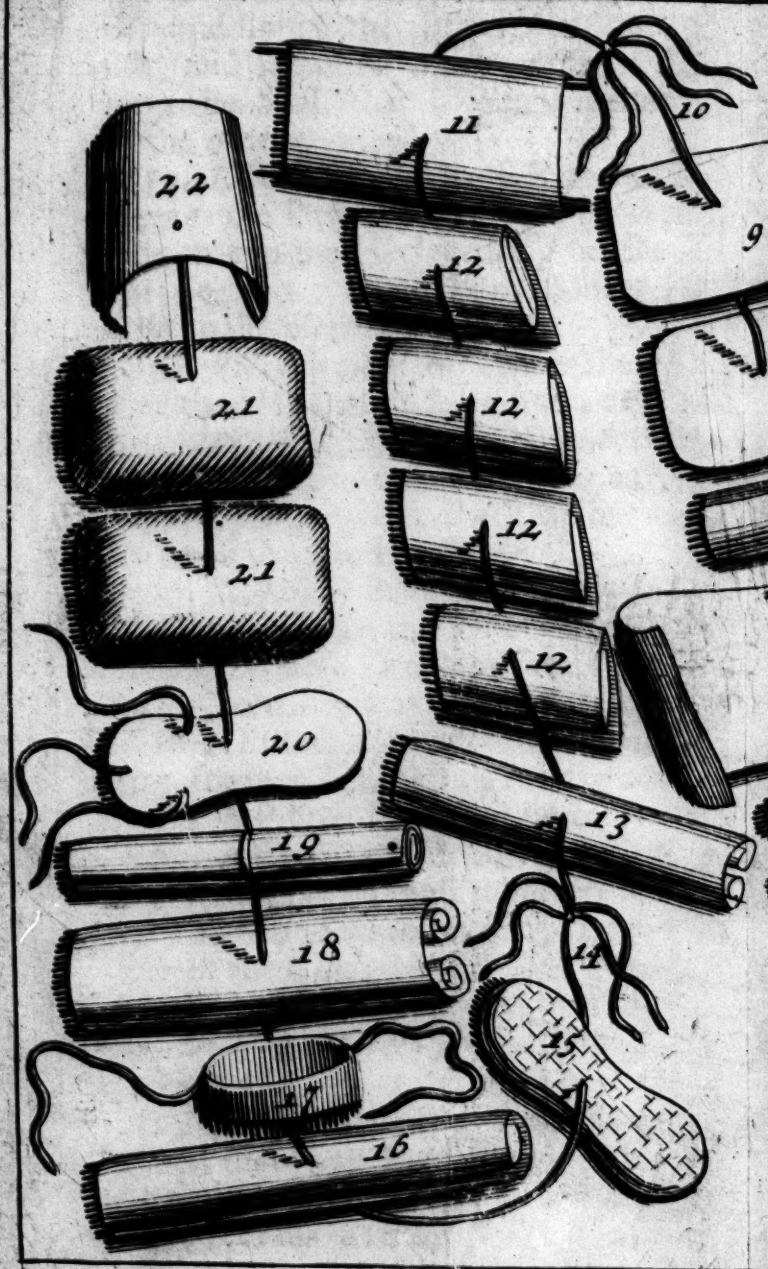
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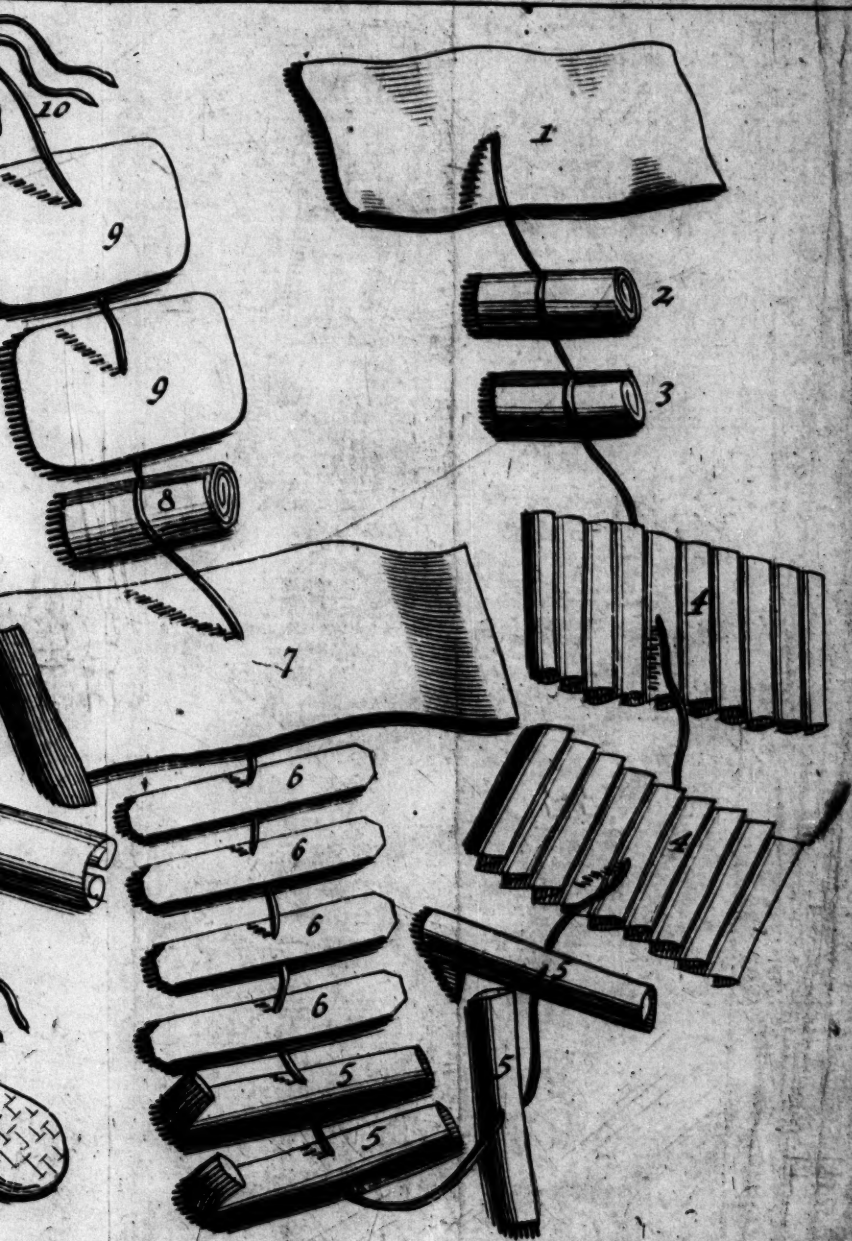
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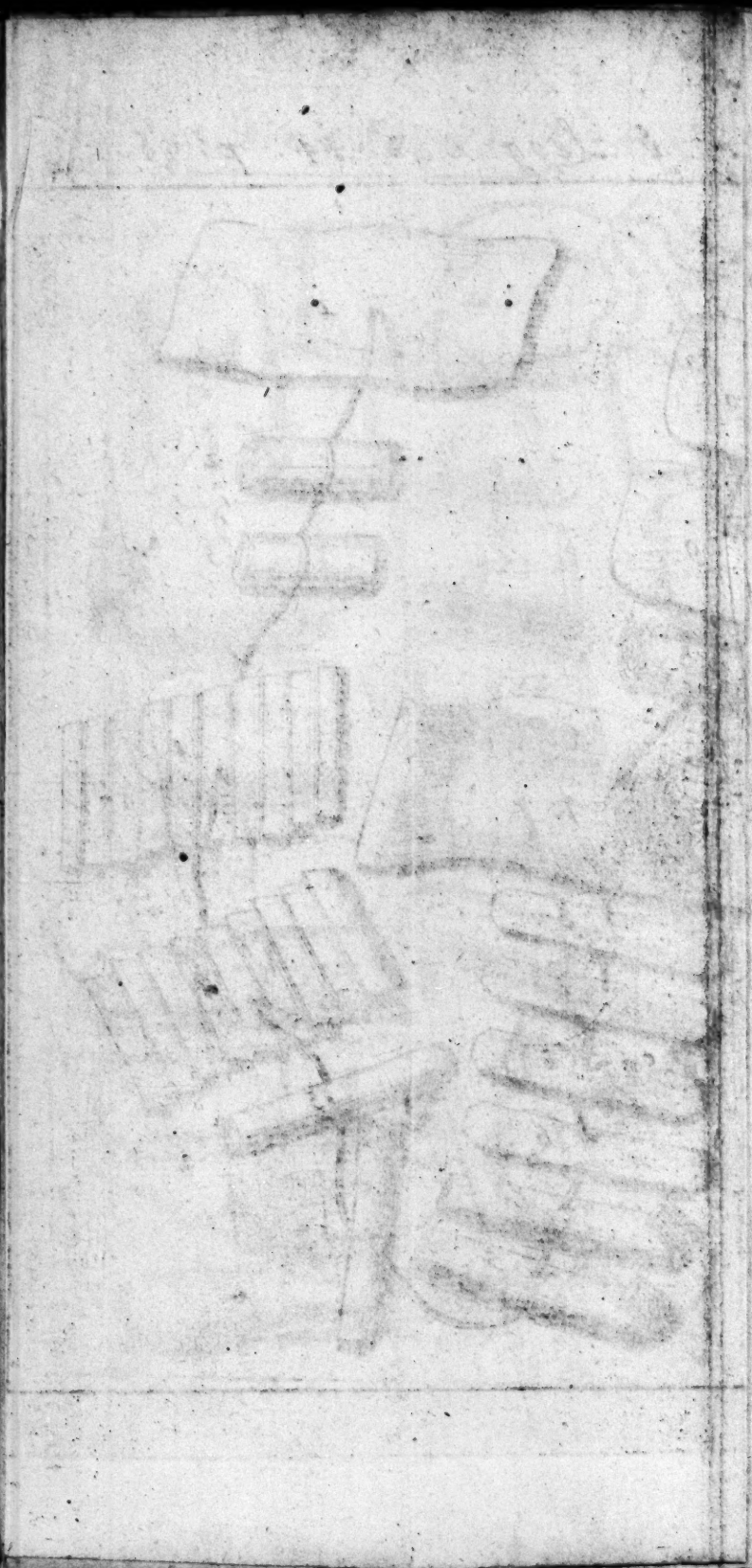


For a Simple Fracture of



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2. A Roller with one Head, two Ells long, and two Inches broad: Make three Rounds pretty strait on the Fracture. Bring up your Roller with small edgings, so as to cover the whole Leg, and make it steady with Rounds above the Knee without covering that.

3. A Roller of three Ells long, and two Inches broad, rolled up at one end, with which you must make two Rounds about the Fracture, and then descend the whole length of the Leg, which you must cover with small edgings; when you are come to the Foot, pass under it, and make a sort of a Stirrup; then reascend over the Instep and make an X, ascend to the upper part of the Leg with edgings, and pin the Roller where it ends.

4. Two graduated Compresses, or that lessen by degrees: These are applied to the small of the Leg, observing to lay the thickest under the An-
cles, which must not be covered.

5. Four Longitudinal Compresses folded in four Leaves, which are laid around the Fracture at equal distances: These must be six or seven Inches long, and an Inch and a half broad. If the graduated Compresses which you have laid about the Leg, is not sufficient to fill the Cavities, you may double each of your Compresses, to make the small level with the Calf.

6. Four Splints shaped round at the end, of the same length and breadth with the Compresses, on which they are applied, to keep them steady on the Fracture: These must be very thin, and made of a light pliant Wood, as Deal is, which is very proper for this Purpose.

7. A single Compress of Linnen, which must be large enough to wrap up all the Dressings: This must be first dipt in Wine heated, that so it may sit more equally.

8. A Roller three Ells long, and two Inches broad : In applying this, begin with a Round about the Fracture, then rise and descend with edgings, and fasten it where it ends.

9. Two large Pastboards almost as long as the Leg, and large enough to embrace it without touching it ; Place one on one side, and the other on the other ; You must shape these round at the ends, and dip them in Oxycrate to soften them ; by this means, they will apply themselves handsomly and uniformly over the Dressings, and become very hard.

10. Three Ribbons or Tapes to fasten the Pastboards which embrace the Leg ; begin with tying that in the middle ; make for every one a Knot, and a single Bow on the outside of the Leg, and lay the Leg in Junks after the following manner.

11. The Junks to lay the Patient's Leg in : These must be something longer than the Leg, and go near three Inches above the Knee, but must not extend the whole length of the Thigh. We have shewn before in the Dressing of the complicate Fracture of the Thigh, how the Junks are made, and why they must not run farther than this.

12. Four thick square Compresses to be laid between the Junks and the Leg, to fill up the Vacuities, *viz.* one on each side the Anles, between the Junk and the Leg, and one on each side below the Knee, to fill up the Cavities.

13. Some late Practitioners, instead of these small Compresses or Cushions, chuse rather to put the Leg in false Junks : This is a Cloth as long as the Leg, which is spread over the Junks, and then is rolled at both ends, not in round Rolls, but flat ones, and these are applied the whole length

Bandages and Dressings. 89

length of the Leg on the side, and the true Junks laid over them. These false Junks keep the true ones steady the whole length of the Leg, and the Compresses which serve to fill the Cavities may be laid aside.

14. Four Ribbons or Tapes to tie the Junks: Lay three along the Leg at equal distances, beginning to tie that in the middle; the fourth is placed above the Knee; make a Knot with each Ribbon and a Bow over it, on the outside of the Junks.

15. A small Quilt of some proper Stuff, which is sowed over a Soal of Pastboard or Wood, to keep the bottom of the Foot streight: Tho' this Posture of the Foot be forced and not Natural, yet it is necessary, because if the Foot were too long extended, the great Tendon would contract, and the Patient after his Recovery, would be forced to use something to underprop the Heel.

16. A long Compress in four Doubles, laid all along over the *Tibia*, between the Junks: This Compress stays the Ribbons with which the Junks are tied, and makes the Dressing more steady.

17. A small Ball or Roll to rest the Patient's Foot on, to keep it streight; if you make use of this, it ought to have an Elongation which may go up the Leg, on the side of the great Tendon: Late Practitioners reject this, because it tires the Heel too much, and instead of it, they make use of false Junks, to support the great Tendon.

18. False Junks without any Straw or Stick in them, made with a long piece of Cloth four Inches broad, which later Practitioners use to support the great Tendon, with one Ankle resting on one Roll, and the other on the other: When the

Patient is tired with having the Tendon between the two Rolls, take off the Junks, and place the Heel on a Roll of Cloth.

19. A Roll of soft Linnen Cloth, six Inches broad, rolled, on which late Practitioners rest the Heel, when the great Tendon is tired with lying between the false Junks.

20. A Soal of Pastboard or Wood, covered with a small Quilt, to keep the Patient's Foot straight: There must be three Ribbons fastned to this Soal, viz. one at the top, whose other end must be pinned to the Longitudinal Compress on the Leg, and two others, one on each side of the Soal, which must be crossed on the Leg, and fastned to the Junks, one on one side, and the other on the other. These three Ribbons serve to keep the Soal steady:

21. Two Pillows to be put under the Leg, one of these is to be laid under the Ham. This must be thicker under the Cavity of the Ham, than along the Leg, to fill up the vacuity, that the Leg may not receive an ill Direction: Put the other Pillow under the remaining part of the Leg towards the Heel.

22. A Cradle of Wood to keep off the Cloaths, and hinder them from hurting the Leg: In the Winter time you must lay some warm Linnen-Cloth over the Part to defend it from the Injuries of the Weather, when the Cloths are kept off from it.

The First Dressing in an Amputation of the Leg. See Fig. 45.

1. A pretty thick Compress laid under the Ham, to make the Ligatures on, for cutting off the Leg: It ought to be long enough, that one end

Bandages and Dressings. 91

end may go under the Leg lower than the Garter, and the other a pretty way up under the Thigh,

2. A Ligature of Cloth of an Inch and a half broad, and an Ell long, with which the Thigh is tied above the Knee; make two Turns with this Ligature, and straiten it with a small Stick called the *Turniket*.

3. A Pastboard laid under the Ligature, which is made above the Knee, for fear of pinching the Skin, when the Ligature is straitned.

4. A Ligature of Cloth of two Inches broad, and about an Ell in length; with which two Turns are made pretty strait about the Garter or the Place where the Leg is to be cut off. There is no Stick required to straiten it.

5. A Turniket to straiten the Compress laid over the Knee.

The five Pieces mentioned, do not truly belong to the Dressing, but the Operation, however, being Compresses and Ligatures, we thought fit to take Notice of them.

6. A good doubled Thread well waxed, to make a Ligature on the Arteries: To Discover these, relax a little the Turniket, and let a little Blood issue out, and then straiten them again. Take hold of the end of the Artery with your *Forceps*, or an Instrument made for the Purpose, called the *Valet au Patron*, which is a sort of *Forceps* which retains its hold of the Part, by means of a Ring, which is made to slip to the end of its

Branches: This waxed Thread is put through the Eye of a small Needle, which is past through the Flesh below the Artery, and is passed a second time above it. When this is done, take the two ends of the Thread and tie them over the Artery: Make another Turn over the Vessel and tie a double Knot, and let the end of the Thread hang down to find the Artery, if there be occasion for it. If there are more Arteries than one which Spue out Blood, make as many Ligatures. Some Practitioners lay Buttons of Vitriol on the end of the Arteries to stop the Flux of Blood, which are thus made.

7. Buttons of Tow as big as the end of the Thumb, strew'd with Vitriol grossly pulverised, and these are applied one on each Artery.

8. A small square Compress folded in four Leaves, to be laid on each Button of Vitriol, to keep it on the Vessel.

9. A large Pledgit of Tow armed with Restricting Powders, as Bole, *Terra Sigillata*, Colophony, viz. to cover the Wound and stop the Blood: This must be pretty thick, and a little hollowed in the middle, for the better retaining the Vitriol. Lay this in your Hand, and so apply it on the Stump.

10. A Hog's Bladder cut four ways, leaving the middle undivided: Arm these with the same Restricting as you did the Tow; and apply it over the Pledgit; then raise the four ends above the Knee, to wrap the lower end of the Thigh handsomely.

11. A Compress in four Leaves to be laid on the end of the Stump, that is on the Bladder, for the better compressing it.

12. Large Pledgit of Tow armed with Bole, Colophony, *Terra Sigillata*, and other Astringents, to be applied on the Amputation as that before.

13. A dry'd Hog's Bladder cut four ways, as the former, the middle being undivided: Bring the ends above the Knee, and wrap the lower end of the Thigh handsomly up.

14. A large Emplaster of Bole, cut in the Form of a Cross of *Malta*, to be laid over the Bladder: It must be large enough to bring above the Knee. To apply this methodically, Take the lower Tail with both Hands, between the Thumb and Fore-Finger, and apply it on the Stump, and let the Servant who holds the Part, keep it on. Raise the upper Tail over the Stump, and encompass the lower end of the Thigh with it, so that the undivided Part of the Emplaster be just on the middle of the Part which is cut off; then raise the other Tails one after another, and wrap them round the Thigh.

15. A large Compress of Linnen doubled, cut in Form of a Cross of *Malta*, which is applied in the same manner as the Emplaster. This Compress must be large enough to cover the whole Dressings.

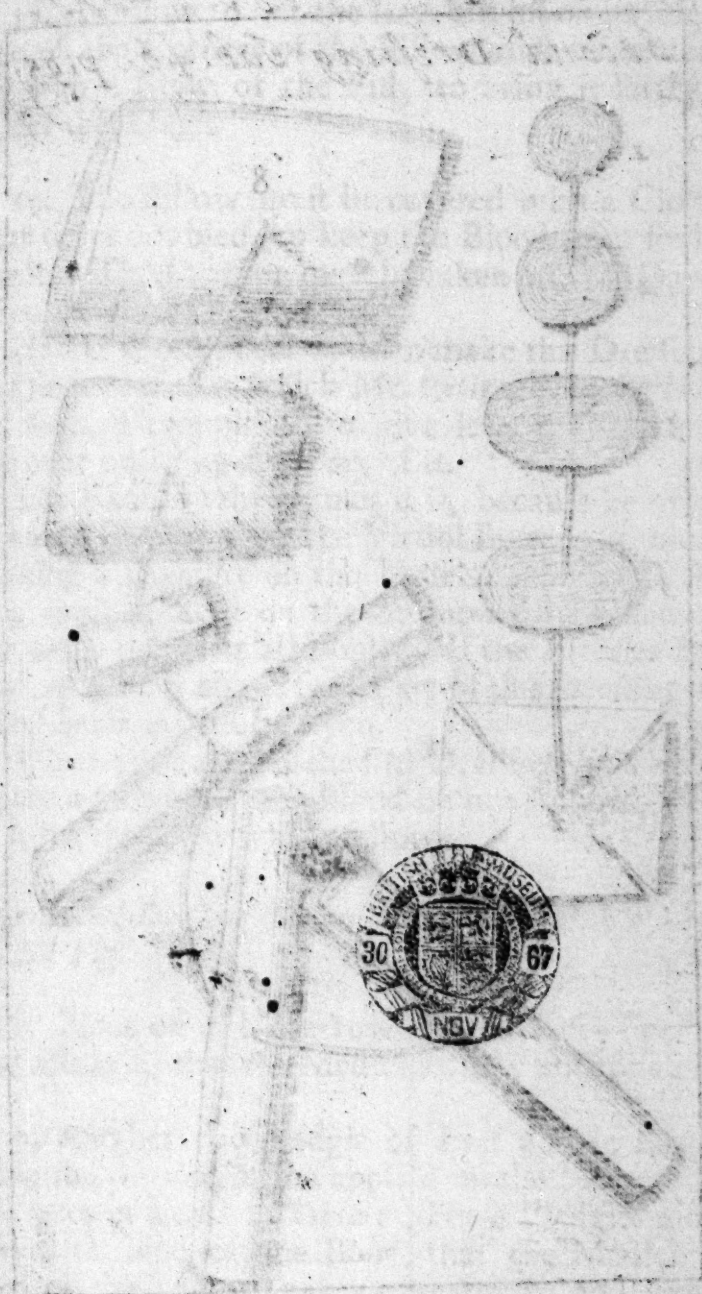
16. Three Compresses of about a Foot long, and of three Fingers breadth, folded length-ways into three Leaves: Lay two of these Compresses

les in such manner, that they may cross each other on the Center or Middle of the Stump. The first is applied according to its length on the Stump, and is brought over with its other end to above the Knee. The second passes on the two sides of the Leg which is cut off, and goes above the Knee. The third is applied below the Part cut off, to encompass the two former, in such manner, nevertheless, that the two ends may cross each other and rise up obliquely, and this Dressing is kept on with the following Roller.

17. A Roller four Ells long, and two or three Inches broad, with one Head to make the Bandage called the *Capeline* : Make three Rounds about the Part which is cut off on the edge. After this bring up the Roller the whole length of the Stump with small edgings quite above the Knee, and there make several Rounds about the bottom of the Thigh. Bring down the Roller all along on the side of the Stump, and pass it over the middle of the Part which is cut off ; reascend all along the Stump, to quite about the Knee ; when you are arrived there make one Turn round the bottom of the Thigh, to stay the two Turns of your Roller, which you brought up and down. Bring down the Roller again, and pass it over the middle of the Wound, and then reascend above the Knee, and make a Round to keep the Turns of the Roller steady ; next descend, and reascend the length of the Stump, till it be quite covered. When you are at the bottom of the Stump, make a Round and rise the whole length with edgings, to embrace the descending and ascending Turns, and end with Rounds above the Knee, which must be reposed on a Pillow on one side.

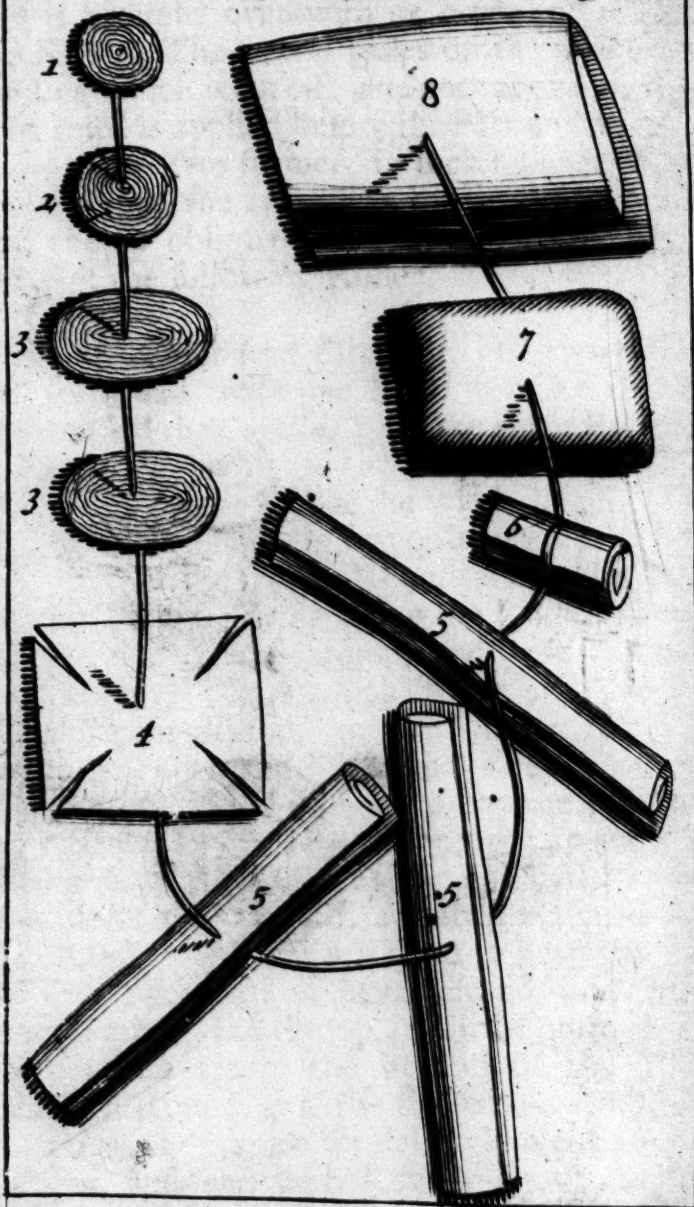
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For an Amputation of y^e Legg y^e

Second Dressing Tab. 46. p:95.



18. A Pillow to rest the Leg, cut off on its side; one of the Corners of the Pillow must be beaten up with a Blow of the Fist, to bring it farther under the Thigh.

19. The Pillow must be covered with a Cloth four times doubled, to keep the Blood from fouling it. The Dressing must be taken off two Days after the Operation.

Here is a great deal to do to make this Dressing but since it is that which Mr. *Petit* uses in the *Hôtel Dieu*, I thought fit to give it to the Reader, without omitting any Part of it.

The Reason why he uses it is, because he only contents himself with the Vitriol Buttons without making a Ligature on the Vessels, and his Dressing must be kept on the Stump by the Hand of some one or other all Night. If the Arteries are tied, you may abate such Part of this Dressing as your Sense shall direct you.

When you take off the first Dressing, you must apply a second if the Blood be not stopped, but if it be, then that which follows.

The second Dressing for an Amputation of the Leg.
See Fig. 46.

1. Place on the Marrow of the lesser Focil a dry Pledgit, that the Medicines may not touch it

2. Another dry Pledgit of Lint a little larger than the former, to be applied on the Marrow of the greater Focil or *Tibia*: These Pledgits must cover the end of the Bone, that the Medicines laid on the Stump, may not corrupt it, and cause
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an Exfoliation, which must be hindred if possible because it very much retards the forming of the *Cicatrix*, but it is very seldom that it can be prevented.

3. Oval Pledgits armed with a Digestive made of Turpentine, Yolks of Eggs, and Oyl of Roses, which are laid on the end of the Leg cut off to procure Suppuration: These must be handsomely adjusted and laid round, and a little advanced on the Leg, that so they may the better cover the edges of the Wound.

When the Wound is well digested and there is no Inflammation, and the *Pus* is white, not discoloured or stinking; let the Digestive be taken off and spread the Pledgits with some good Detergent.

4. A large *Mtnium* Emplaster cut in the Form of a Cross of *Malta*, to be applied over the Pledgits: To do this neatly, Take one of the Bars of the Cross, with the Thumb and Fore-Finger of each Hand, apply this pretty fair under the Ham, and bring the two ends round the Leg which is cut off, and cause them to be held, then raise the two upper ends over the Leg, and encompass it with them: Lastly, raise the two Bars which are on the sides, and wrap them round the Leg, so that the undivided Part of the Cross may be applied on the middle of the Wound. This Emplaster must not pass over the Knee, as in the first Dressing; it must be lessned as well as the Pledgits, in proportion as the Wound lessens in Cicatrizing: Let these Pledgits be laid on dry, or dipt in some desiccative Liquor, when the Wound is in a healing Condition.

5. Three

5. Three Compresses about a Foot long, and of three Fingers breadth, in four Doubles: Take one of these, put the end under the Ham, and bring it about the Thigh; raise the other end and bring it over the Wound on the Knee, and about three Inches along the Thigh, and let a Servant who holds the Leg keep it on. Take another Longitudinal Compress and apply the middle on the middle of the Wound, making a Cross on the former; raise it all along on each side of the Leg which is cut off, and bring it forward about three Inches on each side of the Thigh. Take the third Longitudinal Compress, and apply the middle of it on the Stump, bringing it obliquely to cross above.

6. A Roller with one Head about three Inches broad, and an Ell and a half long, to make the Bandage call'd the *Capeline*, which is described of before in the Amputation of the Leg.

7. A great Pillow to repose the Patient's Leg, and support it when it is laid on it.

8. A Cloth folded in four Leaves, to keep the Pus from staining the Pillow.

The manner of making the Bed for those who have their Legs or Thighs broken

To make this Bed, carry the Patient and lay him on a Couch: Let a very strong Man take him in his Arms, and let the Surgeon put his Arms between his Legs, and let them both carry him dextrously and gently, and lay him along on his

his Back, having first laid on a Quilt or Blanket, and Pillow under his Head and Legs, and then cover him with a Cloth or a good Coverlet, if it be Winter-time, taking Care not to lay any weight that may bear on the Part reduced, and leave him thus till his Bed is fitted.

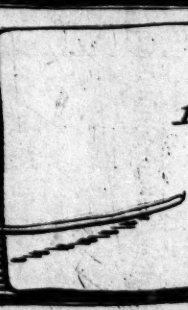
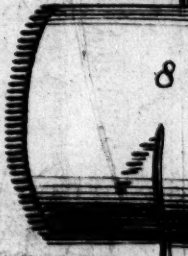
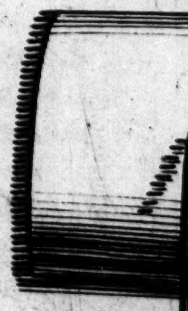
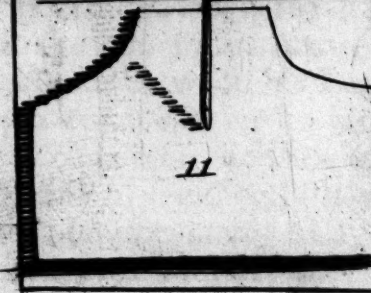
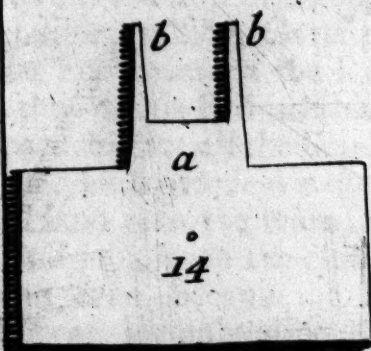
To prepare this, let all the Blankets and Cloaths be taken off, so as to leave the Matting bare; pass your Hand thro' the wide space between the Matting, and push it on the right and left, till it be close and even, because the least unequalities are capable of incommoding the Patient, by Reason of his long continuing in the same Posture: In fitting the Matting, let the Feet be a little higher than the Head, because if these were low, it would be troublesome to the Patient. When the Matting is smooth and equal, lay on a Feather-Bed which is well beaten, and equal throughout, and a Quilt or Blanket on this, and a Bouldster at the Head, and on this two or three Pillows stuf't with Feathers one over another, that so the Patient lying in his Bed, may sit half erect, and have his Head high enough: Lay a Sheer over the former, and turn it round the Bed to engage it between them and the Bedstead, that all may be firm, and there be no occasion to make the Patient's Bed often: Place one or two Pillows at the Foot of the Bed. The Bed being thus prepared, gently uncover the Patient, and let a stout Man take him in his Arms, and the Surgeon put his Hands between his Legs, and so carry him with an equal Motion to his Bed: Let the Leg affected be laid on the Pillow, and the sound Leg on the side of another Pillow, for they must not bear both on the same. Lay a Cradle over the fractured Leg, and let the two ends pass a little

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A technical drawing of a mechanical assembly, likely a pump or engine component, with numbered parts 1 through 10. The drawing is a black and white line illustration. Part 1 is a rectangular block with a diagonal line. Part 2 is a rectangular block with a diagonal line. Part 3 is a circular disc with a diagonal line. Part 4 is a circular disc with a diagonal line. Part 5 is a cylindrical rod. Part 6 is a triangular plate with a diagonal line. Part 7 is a cylindrical rod. Part 8 is a cylindrical rod with a coiled spring. Part 9 is a rectangular block with a diagonal line. Part 10 is a rectangular block with a diagonal line. The parts are arranged in a vertical column, with lines indicating their assembly relationship.



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little under it. See the Figure in the Dressing for a Fracture of the Leg.

All Things being in this Condition, Take a small doubled Cloth, and lay it over the Patient's Belly and Legs, because the Cradle keeping off the Cloaths, the Patient would take Cold in Winter, and as for the Summer, it may be omitted then.

After this take a great Sheer and spread it over the Patient, which must go over the Cradle, and fall down to the Foot of the Bed, where you must engage it between the Quilt and the Bedsted, that the Air may not enter the Bed underneath; besides this, it likewise keeps the Cradle steady: Take a good Blanket and spread it over the Sheet, then go to the Bed's Head and turn back the Sheet and Blanket quite to the Bed's Feet; if it be long enough, turn this round the Bed to engage it between the Blankets and the Bedsted, that so the Bed may be tight, that it may not loosen it self, and require to be so often made, and the Air get in underneath.

Since it is necessary sometimes to put in Order the Patient's Pillows, when they get out of their Place, it is convenient to fasten a Cord to the Bed's Head, if it be Wood, or the Cieling, if not, and at the end of this to have a Stick, which the Patient may take in his Hand and raise himself, and make himself easie whilst the Pillows are fixed.

Draw the Curtains round if it be Winter, and leave the Patient to take his Rest.

The manner of making a Bed for a Woman who lies In.

It is best for a Woman to be delivered in her Bed, because if this be done elsewhere, she cannot without

without some Difficulty be carried to it, when she is fatigued with her Labour.

Let her Bed be made with a Quilt only without a Feather-Bed, for this is more convenient for her Delivery: and let several Cloths be laid over the Quilt to receive the Waters, and hinder them from spoiling the Bedding, and incommoding the Woman. The Bed must be so made, that she being laid on her Back may sit half erect. This Posture is most convenient for breathing, and she will have more Strength to bear down and help her Throws; when she is laid on her Back, with her Thighs spread, and her Knees raised, lay a Pillow under her Buttocks, that the Rump-bone may more easily give way, and let her have her Feet supported on some thing that is steady, for her better bearing down her Throws. Observe that the Bed must be so made, that the Woman in Labour may have her Feet near the Feet of the Bed, and the Midwife may assist her.

The Dressing which the Midwives of Paris use after Deliveries, See Tab. 47.

1. When the Birth is over, and the *Placenta* is come away, lay before the Womb a soft Linnen Cloth folded in six Leaves, for fear lest the cold Air enter whilst you are preparing the rest.

2. After this lay a small Pillow under each Ham to support them, and placing her half erect, let her put down her Thighs, and keep her Legs close together, for such a situation is proper, to help her breathing, and give way for her cleansing.

3. An Anodine Cataplasim applied outwardly to the

the entry of the Part, to appease the Pain and prevent Inflammation : Before this be applied, the Closure must be removed.

The Cataplasim is thus made, Take two Ounces of Oyl of sweet Almonds, and the Whites and Yolks of two New-laid Eggs, put these into a little Skillet over warm Embers, till the Cataplasim be of a good consistence : Spread this on a Linnen Cloth, and apply it warm on the Part. Renew this every six Hours if there be occasion, that is, if the Pains continue, and you apprehend an Inflammation.

4. A small Emplaster of *Galbanum*, on which some Midwives put a little Civer, and apply it to the Navil : they pretend this comforts the Womb.

5. Some Practisers lay on each side the Womb a small Roll made with a Napkin : These they say keep the Womb steddly, but Mr. *Mauriceau* condemns this,

6. A Cloth folded obliquely in four Leaves, to be applied on the lower Belly, to compass it a little for the Evacuation of the Waters and Cleanings.

7. A great square Cloth in four Doubles to cover the Belly, and keep it warm in cold Weather.

8. A Swath of a quarter of an Ell in breadth, to encompass the Belly and keep the Compresses on : This is a large Napkin folded in three Leaves.

Tho' Dressings are commonly used after the Operation only, yet the remaining part of these are to be put on before the Woman's Delivery, because afterwards being much tired and very desirous of Rest, she would not suffer then..

9. A large Linnen Cloth which encompasses the whole Body, the upper Part of this is applied round the Breast under the Armpits, and the rest falls down like a Smock: For the orderly applying this, roll it at both ends, take one Roll in each Hand, and apply the middle of the Cloth on the Patient's Back, then bring it forward and cross the ends one over another: This is very Useful, because it is so easily removed after the Labour is over, it being fouled with the Cleanings. To take it off, you need only draw it at the lower end, without stirring the Patient, which is a Convenience which a Smock has not.

10. A large single Cloth to go round the Belly of a Woman newly delivered: This must go to the bottom, instead of that which is taken away, and serves instead of a Smock, till the Woman be in a Condition to put on one.

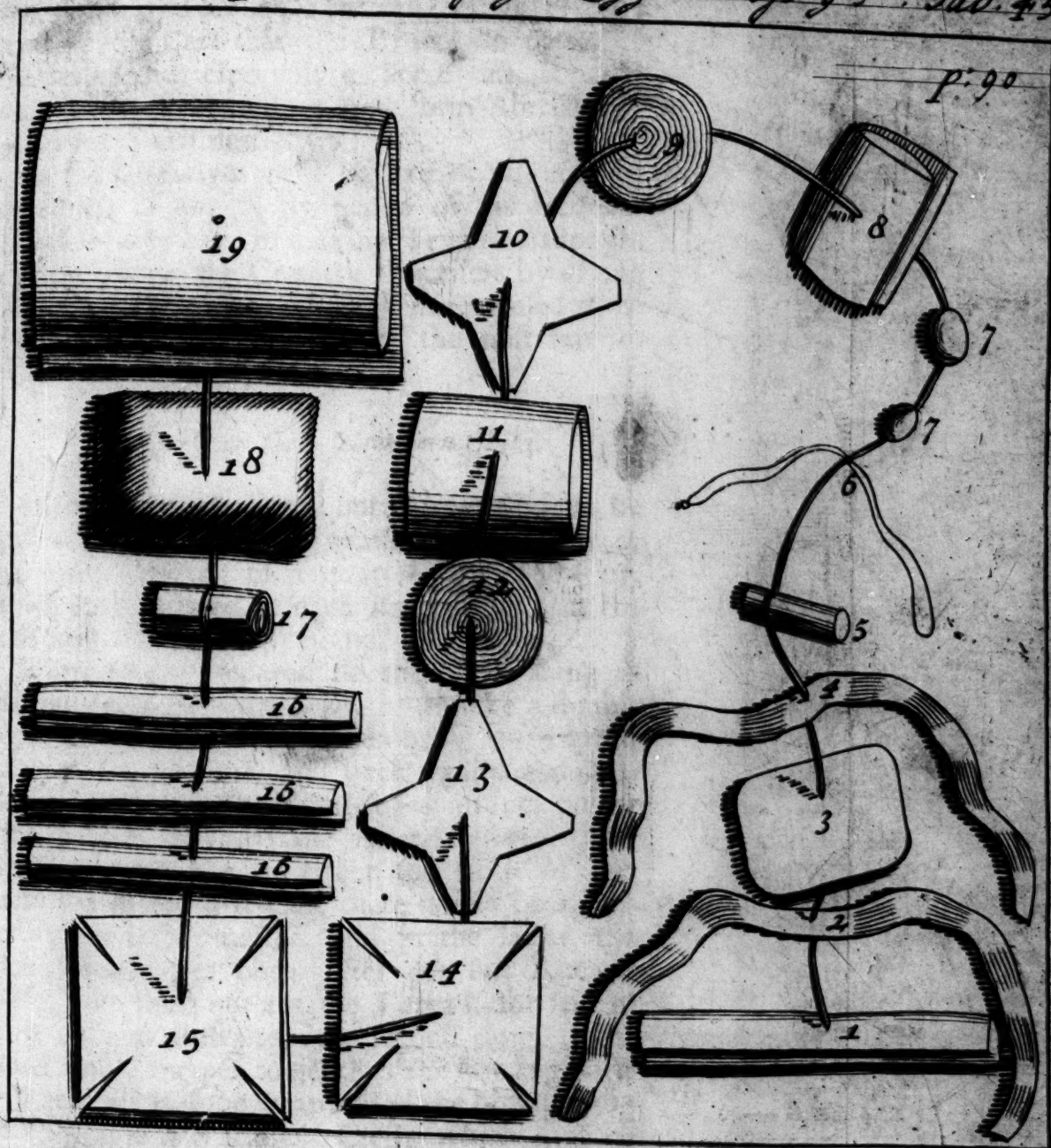
11. A great Cloth with Waves to put round the Woman's Breast: The Portion arises towards the Neck behind, and the two Waves *B B* are put under the Armpits, and this half Smock is fastened behind by crossing it.

13. A small short Smock open before, put over the Smock.

14. A small Corcelet or Neck-piece; begin to apply this behind, and cross it on the Bosom before; it serves only to cover the Breast: The elongated Portion marked *A* is in the middle of the upper Part of the Back, the Laps *B B* pass over the Shoulders, and are brought before and fastened on the Bosom.

Take Notice that this Neck-piece and half Smock, &c. are only put on in cold Weather,
for

For an Amputation of y^e Legg Dress y^e 16 Feb. 45.



or in warm the Smock is enough ; however, you must have a Care that the Patient do not take the least Cold, especially in her Breast, for fear the Milk coagulate, and form Abscesses or Schirrous Swellings.

As the Midwives of *Paris* are or ought to be the ablest in *Europe*, by reason of the frequent Occasions they have of making Tryals: I thought I might oblige the Country Practisers by giving them their Dressings, which I have caused to be Engraven from those of one of the most famous Women in that City.

The Dressing for a New-born Child.

As soon as the Infant is born, let the Navil be tied with a good strong waxed Thread four or five times double, of a quarter of an Ell long, which must be tied at each Extremity, that the ends may not be troublesome.

When this is prepared tie the Navil-string about an Inch from the Belly, and make a double Knot on the first Round, then bring the Thread round a second time, and back again, and then tie it : Lastly, cut the Navil-string an Inch below the Ligature, towards the After-burthen. The Ligature must not be either too strait or too slack, for in the first Case there would be a danger of an Inflammation, and in the latter, the Blood would get out ; after the last Knot is made, you must not cut the Thread, for fear of being obliged to straiten it a second time, if the Blood should happen to get thro' the first Ligature.

When this is done wrap round the Navil-string with a single fine Linnen Cloth, which may be dip't in Oyl of Roses, and make two or three Turns

Turns round it with this, to keep off the Cold.

In the next Place, take a double Cloth and lay it on the Child's Belly, between the Navil and the Breast, and on this lay the remaining Part of the Navil-string wrapt up as before.

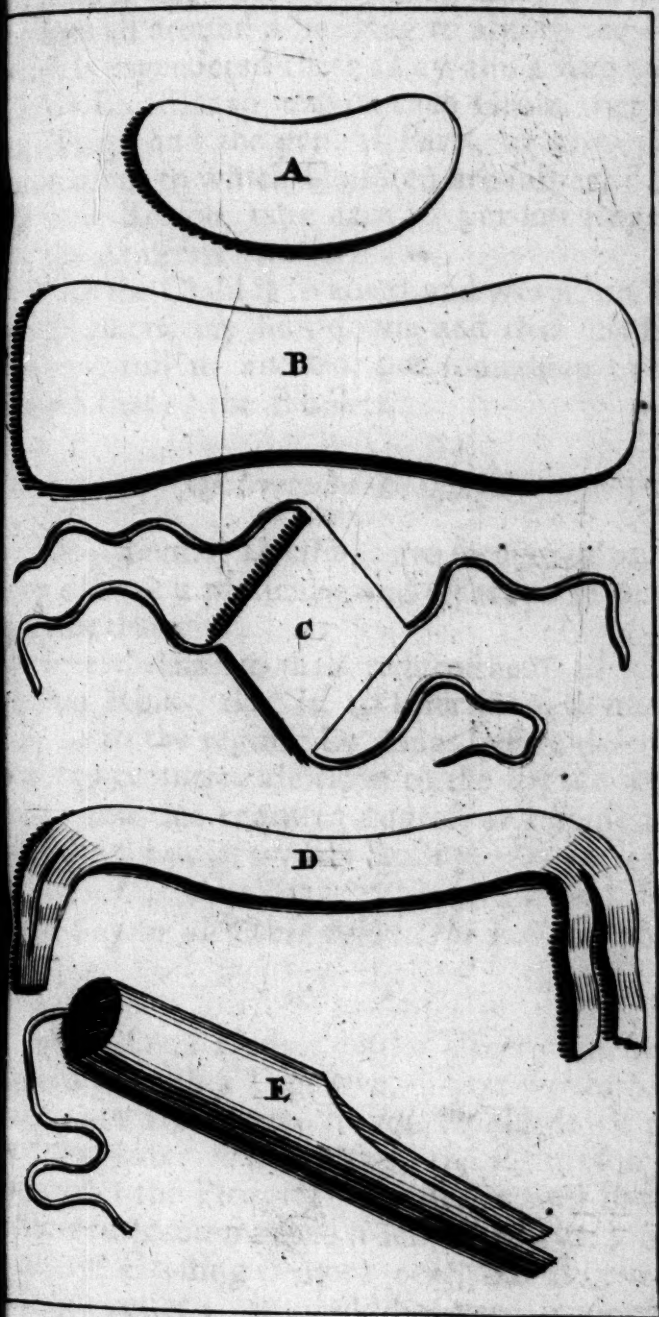
When every thing is thus disposed, take a Swath three Inches broad, and long enough to embrace the Child's Belly, bring it over the remaining Navil-string, which was laid on the Belly, to keep it steady: The Part must be left in this Condition, till the Vessels are entirely reunited, which is done in six or seven Days, or at farthest in nine; after which, that part of the String which is beyond the Ligature, receiving no Nourishment falls off.

In the last Place take a bit of fine Linnen, or a soft Sponge, dipping it in warm *Aqua-Vite*, and with this cleanse the Child's Body. I think it not improper to allay this with a moiety of Water, for fear of intoxicating the Child.

Wipe the Child's Eyes likewise with a fine Linnen Rag very dry, for if it were dipt in any Liquor, it would cause a smarting.

If the Child does not void its *Meconium* or blackish Matter, with which the Guts are filled, Make a Suppository with a bit of Soap, as long and thick as a little Finger, and introduce it into the Fundament the first Day, to excite him to evacuate, or instead of this, you may put a sugar'd Almond smeared with Honey, boiled to a Consistence.

Cover the Child's Head with a little Biggin made of Linnen, and over this on the Mold, lay a Compress of Linnen-Rags folded in three or four Doubles, which must be three Inches broad, and pinned to the Biggin.





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Put over this a small Woollen Cap, and under the Ears all around a fine Rag to absorb the Flesh which is engendered there : Lay also a Rag on the Child's Breast, and one on each Groin, between the Thigh and the genital Parts, to prevent the excoriations to which Children are subject : For the same Reason, take care to put soft Rags under the Armpits.

When the Child is swathed and wrapt in Cloths and Blankets, lay him down and that his Head may not roll to and fro, put something over it, and pin that to the Blanket.

Of Irregular Dressings.

The Irregular Dressings are so numerous, that they deserve a particular and separate Treatise to describe them.

Nevertheless we shall reduce them all to two general Rules, that is, to refer them as much as may be to the regular Dressings before described, and to accommodate them to the Figure of the Part ; and this requires Address and Sense in the Surgeon : Let us try our Ability.

Dressing for an Ulcer behind the Ear. See the last Table.

I lay a small Pledgit on the Ulcer, and let this be armed with a Digestive, if you would Suppurate, or a Desiccative if you would dry it : Lay the Emplaster *A* which is in the form of a Crescent over the Pledgit. You see it must have this Shape to accommodate it self to the Part ; for not only the Dressing is more neat, but it covers the Pledgit better ; it would be very inconvenient

to keep this small Dressing on with a Bandage, and therefore lay a sticking Emplaster on it, which will cleave of it self.

You must never multiply the Pieces of your Dressings without Cause, for they are troublesome enough of themselves.

A Dressing for the Stump of a Finger which is taken off.

Lay a Pledgit on the Wound, and arm it with such a Liniment as you shall think fit: Lay on this an Emplaster of the same Shape as is marked, B. in the last Plate; apply the middle of this on the Wound, and let one end fall on the outside, and the other on the inside of the Hand. You may see, that these two Pieces will not suffice as before for the Ear, because that has no Motion, and the Hurt not very considerable; but the Hand being in Motion, and the Wound great and dangerous, you must lay a Compress as broad as the space between the Fingers, and long enough to cover the Emplaster which falls over, and within the Hand: You must keep this Compress too, stiddy with another, which is two Inches broad, and long enough to go round the Hand, bringing it between the Thumb and Fore-Finger, and over the first Compress, then pin one end on the other, which not being sufficient to keep on the Dressings, you must make use of a Fillet as broad as the Points of two Fingers, and about an Ell long, rolled up at one end: Make two Rounds about the Wrist, bring down the Roller on the back of the Hand, pass it over the Wound, and then within the Hand, and after round the Wrist; continue till the Fillet is spent, and then fasten it round the Wrist, and so you will have a small and pret-

near Bandage, which will hold very well, and keep the Medicines on the Part. Here you see an Occasion to make use of your good Sense. The Emplaster is made broader, where it is to go on the outside and the inside of the Hand, than where it covers the Wound, because such a Shape helps it to keep on the Part. The Compress is contrived to keep the Emplaster on, and the Fillet is used, because without such a Bandage it would be difficult to retain the former between the Fingers.

*The Dressing for a Wound or Ulcer on the Buttocks,
See the last Plate.*

Lay your Pledgits on the Wound, and your Emplaster over, and then a Compress: You see these Applications cannot be kept on by rolling the Part, and therefore make use of the Bandage marked C in the last Plate, that is, a large square Piece of Linnen Cloth with a Strap fastned to each Corner; this is called the Buttock-piece: Bring the two Straps round the Hips, and apply the middle of the Cloth on the suffering Part, and then bring the two other Straps round the Thigh: This Bandage is very convenient.

The Dressing for an Extraction of the Stone, when it is in the Yard.

This Operation consists in making an Incision into the Yard, to bring the Stone out of the Urethra.

You know the cicatrizing does streighten the Part, and therefore it may be feared that the Urethra may be so closed, that the Urine could not come

come away, and therefore you must pass into the Duct a small Leaden-pipe to keep it open whilst the *Citatrix* is forming : You must lay, on the Wound a little longish Pledgir, armed with some Balsam, and over it a small Emplaster ; keep all on with a little Fillet of one Finger's breadth, with a Hole at one end and slit lengthways for two Inches at the other, as you see *D* in the last Plate : Pass the two Tails thro' the Hole at the opposite end of the Fillet. Put the Yard into this Fillet, then rise and descend with small edgings, and when the Fillet is spent fasten it at the end ; if this be not sufficient, put the Yard into the Bag or Case, marked *E*, see the last Plate. This Bag must have a Hole at the end for the Urine to pass through, without taking it off, and must have two Tapes or small Straps, to fasten it to the Girth which goes round the Waist for the keeping it up.

A Dressing for a Wound in the Head where the Bone is bare, the Teguments separated from it, and there is a great Putrefaction.

Since there is Putrefaction and a large Suppuration, and the Bone is bare, you may perceive it is carious, and there is no room to hope that the Skin should grow to it : Lay then your Pledgirs between the Bone and the Skin, having first dipt them in some spirituous Liquor, to receive the natural Heat of the Part ; let these be made large enough to cover the Lips of the Wound. There can be no Suppuration here, but that the *Pus* must necessarily corrupt the Bone, and therefore it is not to be hoped that such a Wound can be cured without Exfoliation, and therefore you

must lay on the Bone a Pledgit dipt in some spirituous Liquor to advance it: But if you hope to avoid this, then use only a dry Pledgit. After this, lay a large Emplaster over the whole Wound, which you must snip with the Scissars round, that it may accommodate it self to the Figure of the Head. For it is a general Rule for all Emplast-ers, that you must give them several snips with the Scissars on their edges, for the better adjusting them to the Part when it is round, as the Knee, Shoulder, &c. In the last place, lay a Com-press of Rags doubled over all, and keep the Dressings on with a folded Handkerchief.

A Dressing for a large Ulcer where-ever it be, as on the Thigh, one part of which is red, the other fungous and overrun with superfluous Flesh, another Cavernous, another Sanious, another part Cal-lous, which Accidents often happen to the same Wound.

Since there is one Part red, there is a Disposition to cicatrize, and therefore you must lay on it a Pledgit of dry Lint; since another part of the Ulcer is Fungous, you must touch it with a Caustick, and then lay a dry Pledgit on the Place, and at the next Dressing look on it, to see if the Fungosities are gone, and then a Pledgit armed with deterging Medicines on it. Since there is another part Cavernous, by the help of a Probe, you must thrust a Pledgit dipt in some Digestive into the Wound, if there be a need of procuring Suppuration, or a Detergent, if the Suppuration be good, and the Matter not stinking or virulent. In the Place where the Wound yields a

G

Sanies,

Sanies, lay on it a Pledgit armed with a Digestive, and remove the Callosities by a Caustick; over all lay a large Emplaster, a Compress, and apply a convenient Bandage.

You see by this small *Specimen*, that the irregular Dressings are infinite, since they differ according to the Circumstances of the Disease and the Part affected.

Consult therefore your own Reason, and frequent the Hospitals as much as you can, which are the best Schools for a Surgeon.

The Dressing for Bleeding in the Foot,

The Dressing must not be forgot, and is made after a manner not much different from that of the Arm. Let your Compress be something thicker. The Bandage is made with a Roller two Ells long. Put one end of the Roller on the Knee, and lay the Patient's Heel on it; bring the Roller several times over the Compress as is done on the Arm, and after pass under the Foot, the end of the Roller which is laid under the Heel, to make a Stirrup, that so the Roller may not fall to the Ground. Tie the two ends, and make a Bow on the Knot, as in Bleeding in the Arm.



F I N I S.